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## Beijing Puts New Controls On Practice Of Religion

**Rules Ban Proselytizing By Foreigners and Curb Activities of Churches**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BEIJING — In a new crackdown on religion, China on Sunday banned proselytizing by foreigners and forbade churches to engage in what it called destructive, independent, unauthorized or overseas-financed activities.

Two cabinet decrees signed into law by Prime Minister Li Peng sharply increased state controls on Chinese and foreign religious adherents. The decrees, signed on Jan. 31, took effect upon publication on Sunday in Legal Daily.

The measures come at a sensitive time for China, which is under pressure from the United States to show improvement in its human rights to preserve tariff advantages under most-favored-nation trading status.

Beijing also wants to gain diplomatic recognition from the Vatican and hopes for a visit by the Pope.

Foreign evangelists distributing Bibles and religious materials have long been a target of Chinese security officers. And riots sparked by foreign-published books deemed offensive by China's Muslim minority have alarmed the authorities.

Although freedom of religion is guaranteed by the constitution, the Communist government has waged a constant campaign to prevent the spreading of all faiths and to limit contacts between domestic and foreign religious organizations.

Well aware of the important role played by the church in the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, the Chinese authorities have increased religious repression — including torture and detention of believers — since early 1992, according to international human rights organizations.

Analysts said the new crackdown reflected party concern that state-sanctioned religious institutions — China's official Buddhist, Daoist, Protestant, Roman Catholic and Islamic churches — were losing their grip on the Chinese.

China repressed religions long before the Communists took power in 1949. Foreign missionaries were seen for centuries as agents of Western imperialism and imperialism. It was only after the Chinese Revolution of 1949 that official churches were allowed to reopen, provided they acted as "patriotic" boosters of communism, free of foreign influence.

The new rules sharply proscribed religious activities by foreigners and ethnic Chinese from Hong Kong, Taiwan, Macao and overseas, although they guarantee the right of foreigners to hold private services for themselves only.

Foreigners "must not establish religious organizations, organs for managing religious affairs or centers or schools for religious activity," said Order No. 144, entitled "Rules for management of foreigners' religious activities."

They are forbidden to "recruit religious followers, appoint religious teachers or conduct any other proselytizing activities among the Chinese people," it said.

Foreigners may preach in China only with provincial or central government approval. Violators face unspecified punishment, it said.

Order No. 145 bans underground "house" churches and other unauthorized places of worship, which have spread across China in recent years. It also puts strict limits on what goes on inside churches, which in many cases have been accused of harboring political dissidents and even fomenting insurrection.

In 1992, officials put the number of Protestants and Catholics attending state-approved churches at about 8 million and growing by a million each year, while acknowledging that the number of "secret" worshippers was far higher. (Reuters, AFP)



A man wounded in the mortar attack being evacuated Sunday by UN forces in Sarajevo.

## Clinton Urges Peace Push After 68 Die in Sarajevo

**UN Says It Isn't Certain Who Fired Fatal Round**

By John Pomfret

Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — United Nations officials said Sunday that they had no conclusive evidence that the 120mm mortar round that crashed into the middle of the Old Town's market here, killing 68 people, was fired by the Bosnian Serbs.

But the new British commander of UN forces in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, also said he had seen no proof to support Bosnian Serb claims that Muslim forces had killed their own people — in Saturday's calamity or in previous ones.

"The world will draw its own conclusions," General Rose said, observing that the mortar round "did exactly the same damage" as another volley fired Friday afternoon at a line of people waiting for food. UN officials blamed Serbs for that blast, which left at least eight dead.

Three United States planes evacuated about 60 of the wounded victims on Sunday, as well as 120 relatives, to Ramstein in Germany for treatment.

An International Red Cross transport plane carrying wounded and family members from Sarajevo arrived at the U.S. air base in Ramstein at 7:50 Sunday night, an American military spokesman said. He said two U.S. C-130 transport planes were expected shortly afterward, carrying a total of 43 wounded, including 34 with very serious injuries, and 79 members of their families.

The confusion over responsibility for Saturday's attack, in which the mortar plowed through a thin green corrugated roof onto a hawk's table in this crumbling city's open-air market, appeared destined to muddy efforts within the international community to punish Bosnian Serb forces, who are largely seen as the aggressors in the war.

Several UN officials said they believed the United Nations was shying away from blaming the Serbs because of the possibility that such a step would spark military retaliation, a path many in the UN hierarchy — both here and in the UN headquarters for the former Yugoslavia in Zagreb, Croatia — oppose.

Brigadier General Charles Ritchie of the British Army, who is chief of staff of the UN operation in the former Yugoslavia, rejected that idea. He said results of a crater analysis determined that the shell was fired from a gun 1,830 meters (2,000 yards) to 3,200 meters away, "a range bracket that straddles both sides."

General Ritchie said the fact that the shell fell through a thin tin roof and landed first on a table before it bore a hole into the pavement complicated the crater analysis, which requires an unimpeded impact for best results. He said the high death toll occurred because the shell exploded on the hawk's table and not on the ground.

"When it hit the table with a percussion head, it exploded on contact, spraying shrapnel chest and head high," the former army mortar officer said. "That's why the effect was so utterly disastrous."

"I know the world community is seeking

France to seek NATO ultimatum to Serbs: Lift siege or face air strikes. Page 6.

definitive answers," he added, "but you just can't say."

Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic of Bosnia asserted that the attack came from a Serbian-uranium emplacement in the mountain village of Mrkovici, 2,750 meters above Sarajevo, and he renewed his call for air strikes and the lifting of the UN arms embargo against Bosnia.

"It is necessary to use power against people who kill civilians and stop humanitarian convoys," he said. "I hope that 68 killed and 197 wounded will not be easily forgotten. This is the final proof the world needs that Sarajevo is surrounded by fascist forces."

Manojlo Milovanovic, chief of staff of the Bosnian Serb paramilitary forces, threatened to block all UN aid distribution in Bosnia, starting Monday, unless UN investigators began a joint investigation that would exonerate his forces besieging this city.

Since the beginning of the UN operation in Bosnia, Serbs have accused Muslim forces of killing their own people.

In Sarajevo, a city that has lost about 10,000 dead and 35,000 wounded to the war, there appeared little debate about who was responsible.

"Is there anyone with the guts to point the finger at the Serbs?" asked Mohamed Custovic, 45, who was in his cafe around the corner from the market when the shell hit and whose clothes remained stained with the blood and brains of the victims. "Is there any justice left anywhere?"

Burials for the dead began just before sundown as a precaution taken throughout most of the besieged parts of Bosnia to dodge death in the graveyard.

## He Says U.S. Can't Act Alone In Retaliation

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, citing barriers to military action in Bosnia, said Sunday that he hoped the shock of a deadly mortar attack in Sarajevo would spur the warring factions to negotiate a peace agreement.

Mr. Clinton said that he had consulted with U.S. allies Saturday and Sunday about the possibility of retaliation, but he then cited restrictions under international law that would prevent unilateral action. European allies oppose air strikes, he said, for fear that they would make UN peacekeeping troops vulnerable.

In brief remarks on the White House lawn after receiving briefings from senior aides, Mr. Clinton said American officials would urge the United Nations to accelerate efforts to determine the source of the single mortar that slammed into Sarajevo's outdoor market on Saturday, killing 68 people and wounding at least 200.

UN officials in Sarajevo said that they could not determine who had fired the mortar, but Mr. Clinton said it was "highly likely" that Serbian gunners were responsible.

Responding to questions, Mr. Clinton reiterated his frequently stated view that Europe opposes an end to the UN arms embargo on arms sales so that Bosnians can better defend themselves, even though Washington favors such a move.

"The appropriate thing to do is to see if the shock of this can be a spur to vigorous efforts to achieve a peace agreement," Mr. Clinton said. "The ultimate answer," he said, is a negotiated peace agreement.

There were no early indications that either NATO or the UN Security Council would opt for military steps against artillery sites around the Bosnian capital or against other Serbian targets.

The president also said his top foreign affairs officials would continue to consult with U.S. allies.

Speaking at a security conference in Munich, the U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, said NATO aircraft could be launched within one hour of receiving orders for air strikes.

But he seemed to discount this possibility, stressing instead that diplomatic "pressure" was needed to encourage negotiations to end the civil war in Bosnia.

Mr. Perry ruled out unilateral U.S. air attacks, saying that close coordination with European allies would be required because their soldiers made up the bulk of the 28,000 UN peacekeepers on the ground in Bosnia.

Key U.S. political leaders continued Sunday to vigorously condemn the shelling.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, in a nationally televised interview, called the attack "a bloody outrage."

He added, "Some kind of a message has to be sent to make them understand that that kind of cruelty, stupidity will not be condoned." But he offered no hint of the form a U.S. response might take.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher spoke Sunday with the foreign ministers of France, Britain, Canada, Denmark and Spain, according to his spokesman, but did not hear any unanimity about how to proceed toward a

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## Pentagon Plan for North Korea Attack: Take Pyongyang

By Michael R. Gordon

and David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

PANMUNJOM, Korea — While the world is focused on North Korea's program to develop nuclear weapons, an equally serious buildup in conventional troops and equipment in the North has prompted American military commanders to revise their approach in the event of a North Korean attack on the South.

Rather than simply driving the North's troops from South Korea, the new plan provides for a fierce counteroffensive intended to seize the North's capital, Pyongyang, in the hope of toppling the government of Kim Il Sung, American officials said.

The administration has also confirmed that it is planning to send Patriot anti-missile systems

to help protect South Korean airfields and ports from North Korean missiles.

The commander of United States forces in Korea, General Gary E. Luck, has requested still other steps in the event that the negotiations over inspections of the North's nuclear sites break down and Washington and its allies impose economic sanctions.

The North has said it would consider sanctions an "act of war."

Even if the nuclear issue were settled and the immediate crisis defused, the threat to the South would remain. Reflecting its concern, the Pentagon is pressing for a diplomatic initiative to persuade Pyongyang to move its artillery and forces back from the front lines in exchange for diplomatic recognition.

Despite Washington's planning, the steadily expanding threat has led to a broad debate over

whether the Clinton administration is being forceful enough with the North Koreans and is taking adequate military precautions.

Brent Scowcroft, who was national security adviser to President George Bush, said the Clinton administration should consider moving an aircraft carrier to the region and deploying more fighter planes there.

"I would be ostentatiously strengthening my position," he said.

Much of the North Korean force consists of older weapons, but with a strength of 1.2 million, the North Korean military is enormous and outnumbers the allied forces in South Korea by about 2 to 1.

In recent months, the North has taken steps to camouflage the planes it would use to drop

### Kiosk



Alberto Tomba of Italy riding high Sunday after his World Cup slalom victory, making him No. 2. Page 15.

### Arafat Backs Out Of Peres Meeting

CAIRO (AFP) — Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has backed out of a planned meeting with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel in Egypt on Monday because he says Israel is holding back on a final autonomy deal, PLO officials said Sunday.

Book Review

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## U.S. Foreign Policy Tug-of-War: Idealism vs. Profits

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The raging arguments over relations with Vietnam and China are the core of a sharpening debate in American foreign policy. In a world where every nation's motto is now "Export or Die," where should the United States draw the line between its desire to export its values and its increasing requirements to export its goods?

During the Cold War, the main debate was between idealists who argued that relations with other countries should depend on their human-rights records and realists who argued that America could not afford militarily to isolate dictatorships in such places as the Philippines or Iran because their support was needed against Moscow.

Today, the idealists are still advocating human rights. But increasingly they are finding themselves debating not with hawkish generals, but with General Electric Co. and General Motors Corp., who argue that the United States cannot afford economically to isolate the fastest growing economies, like those in China and Vietnam.

"There are still security considerations, but increasingly the thrust of the debate in foreign policy today is economics versus human

rights," said Winston Lord, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. "When I was working for Henry Kissinger in the 1970s, I tended to meet with think-tankers and academics; purely on political-security issues," he said. "Today, I find myself going from

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a meeting with Amnesty International or Asia Watch in the morning to one with the Chamber of Commerce in the afternoon. That is where the big divide is. I think we can promote the interests of both. But clearly in the short run there are sometimes tough trade-offs."

Mike Jendryaszek, the Washington director of the human-rights organization Asia Watch, says he also has seen the change. "In the old days, when Chinese or Indonesian dissidents

came to the States I would only bring them to Congress or the State Department. Now, I try to arrange appointments for them to talk to business people. Sometimes the business people agree, sometimes they don't. But many of them now feel they really have a stake in how the human-rights debate plays out. This is all very recent."

What has recast this debate? It is all in the numbers. In 1970, U.S. merchandise exports were 4.2 percent of gross national product and merchandise imports were 3.9 percent. Now merchandise exports are 7.2 percent of GNP and imports 9.3 percent.

Labor Department statistics indicate that U.S. jobs related to exports pay an average of 20 percent more than those focused exclusively on the domestic economy.

## 'Reasonable Grounds' Against Skater

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — The U.S. Figure Skating Association's panel investigating Tonya Harding has unanimously determined that "reasonable grounds" exist to believe that Ms. Harding was involved in or knew about a plan to injure her rival, Nancy Kerrigan, and has begun disciplinary proceedings against her.

The proceedings likely would not affect the U.S. figure skating champion's Olympic status. But after the association's action late Saturday, the U.S. Olympic Committee called Dennis Rawlinson, one of Ms. Harding's attorneys, to tell him that the organiza-

tion's Games Administrative Board "is considering convening in Norway within two weeks to determine her status as a member of the 1994 U.S. Olympic Winter Games team."

That board, should it meet to hear her case, could remove her from the Olympic team. "We're going to do what's right," said Harvey Schiller, the U.S. Olympic Committee's executive director.

Mr. Schiller said his committee had not asked Ms. Harding to withdraw from the Olympic team, even though sources have said for weeks that that was what the committee wanted her to do.

[The International Olympic Committee

was keeping its distance for now. The Associated Press reported from Lillehammer.

The director-general of the international committee, François Carrard, was quoted Sunday as saying, "The executive board wishes to express its full support for the U.S. Olympic Committee and is confident that the USOC will take the wisest decision in this matter, taking into account all circumstances."

Ms. Harding made no comment after the U.S. skating association's announcement. A statement issued by her lawyers said, in part, "We stress that in its statement USFSA

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### Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L.	Fr
Antilles.....11.25 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh	
Armenia.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials	
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF	
Saudi Arabia.....500 R.		
France.....9.00 FF	Senegal.....960 CFA	
Gabon.....960 CFA	Spain.....200 PTAS	
Greece.....300 Dr.	Tunisia.....1,000 Din	
Ivory Coast.....1,120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 12,000	
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh	
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mail (Eur.) \$1.10	

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# N.Y. Congresswoman Grabs Spotlight and Runs With It

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune  
STATEN ISLAND, New York — Americans love perkins, and the media adore it, especially in an upbeat New Yorker who also embodies that rare combination in politics: feminist and Republican.

So it is no surprise that Susan Molinari, the perky young congresswoman from New York's borough of Staten Island, is riding a wave of attention.

A search through the bright ether of U.S. media finds the 35-year-old politician posing in a pantsuit for Glamour magazine, featured with her fiancé in People, labeled one of the most confident women in America by McCall's, jogging for Runner's World, providing political analysis on CNN or sitting in as a guest co-host on the NBC cable talk show "Equal Time."

It would be easy to dismiss the dazzle as yet another display of flimsy Washington personality-building.

Not so fast.

Ask Goldie Hawn how she went from perky TV go-go girl to Hollywood producer and director. Ask Dorothy Hamill how she went from perky U.S. Olympic figure skater to owner of the Ice Capades.

Then find Susan Molinari in her windowless district office. She is wearing unadorned denim. The contact lenses are out and the glasses are on. There is no make-up. George, her dog, rests beside the red toy fire hydrant.

Mentally, her sleeves are rolled up. She talks about various public enemies, including New York City garbage and the Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic, and she is saying things like: "In

this business, he who fights the fight longest wins."

She is already a veteran of New York's City Council, is making a name for herself in Congress and stands today as probably the dominant Republican female politician in New York State. She came close to running for governor later this year and leaves no doubt that she wants to run for statewide office at some point. When she does run, it is clear that there will be no lack of drive.

Behind her ubiquitous talk-

est, most resilient people in the business," he says. "You can make a very big mistake by assuming that underneath there is a marshmallow. It's not so."

Her frequent television appearances, Miss Molinari says, are not ego trips.

"It did raise my stature, in politics and government," she says. "Clearly that is an asset when I need to negotiate for my constituents. I can appear on the morning news shows. That does give me a little more leverage."

She also gains leverage from the considerable political clout of her father, Guy Molinari, a savvy New York Republican who effectively willed his congressional seat to his only child. Now Staten Island's borough president, he acts as her confidant and cheerleader.

Another regular in the cheering section is Bill Paxon, the 39-year-old Republican congressman from outside Buffalo, New York, who will marry Miss Molinari in July and who vows to be the kind of supportive mate who will let her career flourish.

Happily for Miss Molinari, her long-held political positions, particularly on crime and taxes, fit neatly into the larger political trends of the day in the United States.

She calls herself "an urban conservative."

The death penalty? She is for it. Handgun control? She favors it. Abortion rights for women? She is for it, despite her Roman Catholic upbringing. Stronger laws on violence against women? By all means. Government spending? It must be curbed. New taxes? You must be kidding (but a "sin" tax on tobacco wouldn't hurt).

As for her avowed feminism,



For Susan Molinari, "He who fights the fight longest wins."

As chairman of the Republican's tiny Balkans Crisis Task Force, she favors punitive airstrikes against Serbian cease-fire violators and has called for the resignation of the United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, in part because she believes war crimes are not being effectively prosecuted.

"Our kids and our grandkids are going to wonder about this generation of Americans that allowed this atrocity to occur," she says.

In New York and Washington circles, the Susan Molinari story is fast approaching legend.

Both her grandfather and father served in the state legislature. She was 16 when her father was elected to Congress. After college, she went to work for the Republican National Committee in Washington. By age 26, she had been elected to the City Council. At age 31, she won a special election to Congress after her father left the seat to run for borough president.

Her first marriage to a financial company operator, dissolved quickly. Now she is about to marry a man whom she boldly asked out a decade ago and who, earlier this year, proposed to her on the floor of the House of Representatives, where both serve. It was an office romance that Washington could not resist.

The couple will set up house in Washington and fly to their respective districts on weekends. Both want children, and both insist that life will not change substantially from its current pattern.

If Miss Molinari runs for governor, says her fiancé, "I'd be very happy to have been the guy taking care of the kids and the dog."

she is straightforward: It just means ending discrimination against women at all levels.

"Frankly, I find that most men are not offended by it," she says. "Every man has a wife, daughter, sister who's been stricken by breast cancer and therefore wants the government to do something about it, and wants them to feel safe when they're out on a date on

a college campus and wants them to get a dollar's wage for a dollar's work."

In foreign affairs, Miss Molinari remains an outspoken critic of the world's cautious response to civil war in the former Yugoslavia, and she is seeking stronger U.S. resolve to prevent ethnic cleansing in Kosovo, the Albanian-dominated region controlled by Serbia.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 12 Blacks Shot Dead in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — A gang of about 20 black gunmen shot and killed 12 black women and three children on Sunday in the worst single slaughter this year in South Africa's violent Natal Province.

A spokesman said police believed the attack in a black rural settlement near Richmond was tied to continuing conflict between supporters of the African National Congress and the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party.

A Natal ANC spokesman said survivors recognized the attackers as active Inkatha members. More than 2,000 people were killed in Natal last year, most of them in clashes between the ANC and Inkatha. Political analysts have said they feared political violence would increase in the campaign leading to South Africa's first all-race elections in April, which will end 300 years of white dominance.

### German Writer to Run as Communist

BERLIN (AP) — A leading former East German writer announced Sunday that he would run for parliament for the reformed Communist Party, which banned most of its works when it was in power.

The writer, Stefan Heym, and other independents, including two pastors, are running for the Party of Democratic Socialism because they say they believe it is the only party that represents the interests of downtrodden East Germans. "I'm against allowing the West German political caste to claim the sole right to represent us," said Mr. Heym, 80.

The former Communists are strong in the Eastern German states, but in Germany overall they are unlikely to win the 5 percent of the Oct. 16 federal vote they would need to keep a state in parliament.

### Suspects in Sudan Attack Are Killed

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Government troops shot and killed two men believed to have taken part in the massacre of 13 worshippers at a mosque on Friday. They wounded a third alleged attacker.

Interior Minister Abdel Rahman Mohamed Hussein said that two slain men were from West Africa and the wounded man was from North Africa. He said documents had been found on the men, but did not disclose their contents.

Opposition figures suggested that the government was behind the attack on the main mosque of the Ansar Sunna Muslim sect in Omdurman, across the Nile River from Khartoum. The sect disapproves of the government's power, the National Islamic Front, and rejects its ties with Iran's Shiite Muslims. It appeared to be unlikely that rebels in southern Sudan had staged the attack.

### Venice and Nearby City Vote on Split

VENICE (Reuters) — Italians in Venice and the adjacent industrial city of Mestre voted in a referendum on Sunday whether to remain united under one city council.

The referendum is the third in 15 years on a proposed split between the two cities. The previous two votes backed keeping the cities united, and latest opinion surveys showed a narrow majority.

Venice, with its canals and cultural treasures, and Mestre, an urban sprawl of refineries and industry, were united for economic reasons in 1926. Supporters of the movement to divide the two cities say the needs of Venice are given less consideration because Mestre has more voters.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Safety Milestone on Big U.S. Airlines

WASHINGTON (AP) — Accidents involving major U.S. airlines claimed only one life in 1993, a government board reported. The major airlines were involved in 23 accidents, but the only death involved a member of a ground crew who was struck by a propeller. The National Transportation Safety Board said the fatal accident rate among the major airlines was the lowest since 1980, when no deaths were reported.

Charter airlines reported no deaths for the fourth straight year and the number of deaths on air taxis was 42, down from 70 in 1992, preliminary figures showed. The only increase was on commuter airlines, where 24 people were killed in 1993, compared with 21 in 1992. Overall, the board reported, 800 people died in 2,158 accidents involving nonmilitary and nongovernment planes. In 1992, 998 were killed in 2,221 accidents.

Israel, seeking to increase its number of visitors, will allow foreign airlines operating in the country to raise the number of their regularly scheduled flights by 60 percent and charter operators to increase flights by 25 percent, government officials said. Previously, the number of flights by a foreign airline on any route could not exceed the number flown by El Al Israel Airlines.

The plan of the artist Christo to wrap Berlin's Reichstag building in silver fabric will be put to a vote in the lower house of the German parliament on Feb. 25.

Morocco has ordered authorities in tourist areas to act against street hustlers and illegal guides. The Tourism Ministry said "tourist squads" would be formed to conduct the crackdown and assist foreign visitors in places including Marrakesh, Fez, Meknes and Agadir.

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Grenada.

TUESDAY: Australia, Iraq, Slovenia.

WEDNESDAY: Lebanon, Taiwan, Vietnam.

THURSDAY: Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam.

FRIDAY: Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam.

SATURDAY: Burma, China, Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan.

SUNDAY: Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

### Paraglider Strikes Again, This Time at Royal Palace

LONDON — An American who disrupted a championship boxing match last year, paraglided onto the roof of Buckingham Palace in a bizarre stunt that raised new concerns about royal security.

Neither Queen Elizabeth or any members of her family were in residence at the palace in central London at the time.

U.S. Embassy officials identified the man as James Miller, 30, who paraglided into the ring at a Las Vegas hotel complex during the boxing match in November. He also caused a stir at a Raiders football game in Los Angeles with a similar stunt.

On Saturday, Mr. Miller landed his paraglider — a parachute powered by a fan strapped to his back — on the back roof of the palace. He then took off his jumpsuit to expose his naked body — painted green from the waist down — before running to the front of the building to give clenched fist victory salute. He was arrested within minutes, and the police said he would be charged with five aviation offenses and one public order offense.

Buckingham Palace has had security breaches in the past, including illegal entries by tourists, protesters and mentally ill people.

## Q&A: U.S. Can Learn From French Concept of Health Care

C. Arden Miller of the University of North Carolina was one of the first to sound the alarm about the relative decline of maternal and child health care in the United States, based on his landmark comparative studies in 10 European countries. Dr. Miller, who has taken part in a new study in France, discussed his impressions

with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What is the main difference between child care in the United States and France?

A. In the United States, we tend to put preventive health services in a medical context, linked to hospitals and to doctors. What impresses me so much in France is the extent to which routine basic preventive

services are linked to broad social support while maintaining the linkage to more elaborate forms of medical care.

The French concept of prevention is much more global than ours, and I think more valid and effective. I'm also impressed by the very successful efforts that the French make to keep track of young children and to assure in so far as

possible that they participate in preventive programs. This is a concept of child care we are still striving for.

Q. But you do have preventive care programs in the United States?

A. Yes, we do. We have some very good programs, such as Headstart for preschool children. Yet fewer than half of those entitled to those programs in fact participate in them. In France, the participation is virtually 100 percent.

Q. How do you account for this difference?

A. France has impressive incentives — obligatory doctor visits and financial incentives to make sure that children are involved in preventive systems. The prevailing view in the United States is that the health of children is the responsibility of their families and parents, rather than of society. We are beginning to try to change that.

Q. Is there anything that distinguishes the system in France from that in other European countries you have studied?

A. France is of particular interest to us because it integrates public and private initiatives. If we are to make substantial reforms in the United States we will obviously have to make extensive use of private health-provider systems and the French have striven to do just that. Some of the other European countries have eminently successful programs, but they have tended

to operate them through the public sector.

Q. As you have said, some of the figures coming out of the United States — such as neonatal mortality — do not stand up well to international comparison. Is this because there are pockets of poverty in an otherwise rich country, or is the problem more general?

A. The trend in the United States as in Europe is one of improvement. But in all truth the improvement has been less impressive in the United States. If you separate the data to look, for example, only at the white population, we still don't do as well as the aggregate results in European countries.

Q. To what extent is care for pregnant mothers and infants important in a total concept of health prevention?

A. It is terribly important. If I were to identify the areas of greatest strength in health services in the United States, it would be for the care of sick and injured people. What we don't do well is the assured universal participation in basic supportive and protective services. And I think that is critical.

Q. What kind of problems do the French avoid by having this broad-based system? What kind of problems exist less here than in the United States?

A. For a start, they require fewer neonatal intensive care units because they have fewer premature babies. The intensive care units are

terribly expensive, and it costs hundreds of thousands of dollars to care for a single infant.

Q. So directly or indirectly, society pays when things go wrong?

A. Indeed. The very high cost that we are paying is driving the reform movement in the United States. Certainly the experience shows that France's costs are less. Such initiatives as universal immunization and extensive use of family planning and many other preventive measures do in fact save money.

Q. But isn't it true that France is suffering strains because of such factors as infants with AIDS and undocumented immigration?

A. Yes, we did see problems. There have been some outbreaks and perhaps there will be more. But even for undocumented visitors from other countries, there is unquestioned access to basic preventive services at least for pregnant women and through age 6. The services that are most essential to preserve health continue to be assured.

Q. What will you do with the results of your study?

A. We are drawing up ideas and recommendations that we hope will have relevance to health care reform at home. In due course, we will prepare a report and possibly some conferences and seminars, and we will attempt to involve the media to disseminate the information in ways that may be influential to policymakers.

## China Leaps Into Nuclear Power

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
HONG KONG — The Chinese prime minister, Li Peng, opened his nation's first major nuclear power station on Sunday, ignoring fears in nearby Hong Kong of a Chernobyl-style disaster.

Inaugurating the first of two 900-megawatt reactors at the French-designed plant, Mr. Li said: "The Daya Bay nuclear power plant is the product of reforms and opening up and it has pioneered a new path for China to use foreign capital to undertake large infrastructure projects," according to the official Xinhua press agency.

State television emphasized the

safety features of the Daya Bay plant, a pet project of Mr. Li's. The plant is 30 kilometers (20 miles) from the British colony's land border.

After the 1986 accident and fire at the Chernobyl plant in Ukraine, plans to build the Daya Bay station provoked protests in Hong Kong. More than a million local people signed petitions against the Daya Bay project, a joint venture between China and a Hong Kong company, China Light and Power Co.

China Light, which will supply about 70 percent of the plant's output to the colony, has sponsored television documentaries and newspaper advertisements aimed at assuring Hong Kong residents that the \$4 billion plant is safe.

"The choice of French design for the plant reflects our total commitment to safety and reliability because the nation is one of the world's leaders in nuclear power generation for peaceful purposes," the joint venture general manager, Zan Yunlong, said.

The reactor underwent trial start-ups last year, and commercial production began Tuesday, state

media reported. The second reactor is scheduled to be in operation in mid-year. China's only other nuclear power plant, in coastal Zhejiang Province, has been in trial operation for two years.

The Daya Bay project had been scheduled to be opened last year but was delayed by technical problems.

The project manager, J.D. Houchen, said Daya Bay had a similar containment building as that used at the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania. The containment building prevented a major radiation leak during a 1979 accident. That safety measure had been missing at Chernobyl.

"Could such an accident happen at Daya Bay?" Mr. Houchen asked. "The answer is a categorical no."

But the publicity campaign has failed to ease Hong Kong jitters.

"If there's any accident radioactive dust would reach Hong Kong in three to four hours," said Fung Chi-wood, a veteran anti-Day Bay campaigner. "Due to Hong Kong's densely populated situation it would be impossible to evacuate half a million people."

(Reuters, AP)

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# THE AMERICAS / CIVIL RIGHTS MILESTONE

## 30 Years Later, a Murder Conviction

By Ronald Smothers  
New York Times Service

JACKSON, Mississippi — The white supremacist who witnessed said he had killed Medgar Evers three decades ago has finally been convicted of murder. He was immediately sentenced to life in prison.

Byron De La Beckwith, 73, had avoided conviction in two previous trials in 1964, when all-white juries deadlocked. But this time, nearly 31 years after Mr. Evers, the black civil-rights leader, was shot and killed outside his home near here, a jury of eight blacks and four whites delivered a unanimous verdict of guilty after only six hours of deliberation.

The verdict Saturday closed an enduring chapter in a case that has been part of the civil-rights lore of the South, emblematic of the violence and injustice that accompanied the drive to topple segregation.

Mr. Evers, the Mississippi field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or NAACP, became one of the best-known martyrs for the cause, and his death had helped galvanize wide support in the North for the drive to secure civil rights for blacks in the South.

When word of the verdict spread, cries of joy echoed in the hallways outside the courtroom in the Hinds County Courthouse. But Mr. Beckwith showed no emotion.

After the verdict was announced, the judge called Mr. Beckwith to the bench.

"By the mandate of the law, it is mandated that I sentence you to a term of life in prison," Judge L. Breland Hillburn said.

Mr. Beckwith's wife, Thelma, shrieked and sobbed loudly after her husband left the room.

Outside, Myrtle Evers, the widow of the victim, stood before reporters and warned that she was about to throw off the veil of composure that she had worn throughout the trial. She then broke into a smile, loudly shouting a cheer and raised a clenched fist to the sky in triumph.

"My God, I don't have to say accused assassin anymore," she said. "Now I can say convicted assassin."

With her was her oldest son, Darrell, and her daughter, Reena.

She was at once happy and rueful, choosing one of Mr. Beckwith's own crude terms for blacks as she discussed the significance of the conviction.

"It sends a message that it is no longer open season on 'jungle bunnies,'" she said. "Medgar's life was not in vain and perhaps he did more in death than he could have in life. Somehow I think he is still among us."

Mr. Beckwith's two court-appointed lawyers, Jim Kitchens and Merrida Coxwell, could not be reached for comment on whether they would file an appeal.

Until a decision is made on an appeal, Mr. Beckwith will be held in the Hinds County Jail. He will be segregated from other inmates.

Under Mississippi's sentencing guidelines, Mr. Beckwith will have to serve a minimum of 10 years before being eligible for parole.

Bobby DeLaughter, an assistant to Ed Peters, the Hinds County district attorney, said that the key to their success in this case was the six witnesses who testified that they had heard Mr. Beckwith brag about killing Mr. Evers.

Among those, he said, the most telling was Mark Riley, a 32-year-old former guard in a hospital prison ward in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who upon seeing a television account of the trial of Mr. Beckwith two weeks ago, called the prosecutors to give them an additional and powerful account of such bragging.

Mr. Riley guarded Mr. Beckwith in 1979, when Mr. Beckwith was in prison after a police search of his car turned up weapons and a map marking the home of the head of New Orleans Anti-Defamation League.

He said Mr. Beckwith took a liking to him and bragged about "killing that uppity nigger Medgar Evers" and about the influence he had in Mississippi that protected him from being punished for it.

Thirty years ago, Mr. Beckwith took the stand in his defense, not only denying that he had killed Mr. Evers as he got out of the car in front of his home around midnight on June 12, 1963, but also to proclaim his segregationist opinions. This time, Mr. Beckwith, once known for his volubility, went through much of the trial without drawing attention to himself.

Mr. Beckwith, 73, found guilty of killing Medgar Evers, a black civil-rights leader, had avoided conviction in two previous trials in 1964.

## U.S. Backs Security Agencies On Codes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has rejected the arguments of the computer industry and civil libertarians and sided with national security agencies that seek to guarantee their ability to intercept and decode messages sent over computer and telephone lines.

The White House had agreed to review initiatives, begun during the Bush administration and pursued under President Bill Clinton, that favored the FBI and the National Security Agency in their efforts to ensure that the agencies can continue to read and listen despite rapidly evolving encryption technologies.

The Commerce Department announced Friday that a nine-month review of the issue, which has set off impassioned disputes between high-tech industry and the government, had resulted in a decision to make no major policy changes.

That means the administration will continue long-standing restrictions on exports of powerful encryption devices that the National Security Agency cannot crack, and continue to encourage use of agency-developed encryption gear, called the "Clipper chip," by all U.S. companies.

The chip makes it relatively easy for the government to eavesdrop on encrypted communications.

Taken together, the actions are seen by computer and software companies as a government attempt to keep powerful encryption out of both foreign and domestic markets.

Further, government officials said, the administration is expected in a few weeks to endorse an FBI proposal that U.S. telecommunications companies be required to guarantee law enforcement agencies' ability to tap phone and computer lines regardless of where the technology goes.

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Byron De La Beckwith arriving at court in Jackson, Mississippi. He was sentenced to life in prison.

## Black Muslim Leader Fails to Calm a Racial Storm

By Lynne Duke  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Many people concerned about race relations, particularly between blacks and Jews, had anxiously waited to hear how the Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, would respond to the controversial statements of one of his aides.

Mr. Farrakhan has spoken, and now the side is gone. But his remarks failed to quell the controversy over comments by the dismissed spokesman, Khalid Abdul Muhammad. Instead, they opened a new chapter in an already complicated and emotional saga.

While several Jewish organizations continued their condemnations of Mr. Farrakhan for his sharp-tongued remarks about Jews, sharp-tongued remarks about Jews in general and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in particular, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has surprised many by announcing that it will continue to work with the Muslim leader.

Representatives of the Anti-Defamation League and the NAACP met and worked together at the end of last week, as they do on a daily basis, within the Leadership Coalition on Civil Rights. But the war of words swirled, and some expressed concern about where it would lead.

Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of New York and senior member of the Congressional Black Caucus, said: "You never know where these things are going to turn."

In his speech, Mr. Farrakhan condemned Mr. Muhammad's comments as "vile" and "repugnant." In a speech at Kean College in New Jersey, in November, Mr. Muhammad called Jews "blood-suckers" and the Pope a "cracker."

Mr. Farrakhan had been under pressure for weeks to repudiate the remarks.

The Nation of Islam leader said he stood by the "truths" that Mr. Muhammad spoke in general, but announced that he had stripped the aide of his post as "minister, representative and national assistant" in the Muslim organization.

Then, Mr. Farrakhan turned on the Anti-Defamation League, a Jewish civil rights group that gave Mr. Muhammad's remark wide publicity. He accused the ADL of being "anti-black, even anti-American" and of trying to break up the fledgling relationship between Mr. Farrakhan and other prominent blacks.

Of Catholics, Mr. Farrakhan said: "I'm not trying to be ugly, but the ugly truth is that neither the Pope nor the church spoke out in our defense when we were being lynched and burned and hung."

Several Jewish leaders portrayed Mr. Farrakhan's comments as a defining moment in their quest to flush out his hateful beliefs.

Hyman Bookbinder, a veteran Jewish activist and former Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee, said that Mr. Farrakhan's entire presentation Thursday confirmed that the Muslim leader was anti-Jewish.

"I am personally gratified at what I think has been a clearing of the air as a result of these last few days," he said.

As Mr. Bookbinder and other prominent Jews see it, Mr. Farrakhan's words were so clearly anti-Semitic that established black leaders would have no choice but to distance themselves from him. By doing so, he added, such leaders would be showing that "the black leadership is indeed responsible."

But black civil rights leaders offered no such condemnations.

Representative Kweisi Mfume, Democrat of Maryland and chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, said he "welcomed" Mr. Farrakhan's "discipline and rebuke" of Mr. Muhammad, as did Jesse L. Jackson of the National Rainbow Coalition.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said that it was "satisfied" with what Mr. Farrakhan had to say and that it planned to "sponsor" the private meeting of black leaders that the Nation of Islam leader said was much needed.

Further, the NAACP said that it was "prepared to believe Minister Farrakhan's statement that he is neither anti-Semitic nor racist, and we look forward to concrete deeds in the future that would affirm his statements."

Told of the NAACP statement, Mr. Bookbinder said he was surprised.

"It's not my business to tell the NAACP what to do," he said. "But I would have thought they would wait for some actions and then take a look at getting together with them."

Don Rojas, the NAACP director of communications, said that the decision not to break ties with Mr. Farrakhan had been made by the group's executive director, Benjamin F. Chavis Jr., the board chairman, William Gibson, and several key board members.

In his news conference, Mr. Farrakhan singled out Jews, Catholics and others as the historic oppressors of African Americans.

Mr. Rojas said that Mr. Farrakhan "may have exaggerated the historical fact," but that it was "a matter for academics to debate."

He added, "I do not think that that should be a yardstick upon which he or anyone else should be condemned as anti-Semitic."

Mr. Farrakhan said he was "dismissing" Mr. Muhammad, the aide whose remarks led to his dismissal by Louis Farrakhan, saluting an audience in Baltimore.



Khalid Abdul Muhammad, the aide whose remarks led to his dismissal by Louis Farrakhan, saluting an audience in Baltimore.

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

### Manufacturers Say No to Clinton Health Plan

NAPLES, Florida — The National Association of Manufacturers has joined other major business groups in opposing the Clinton administration's health reform plan, saying it involves too much government, too many benefits and too little reform of malpractice litigation.

By a vote of 56 to 20, the directors of the group said Saturday that it was "unable to support the administration's health care reform plan in its present form." The NAM president, Jerry Jasnowski, said the action came after months of fruitless negotiations with the White House aimed at avoiding a showdown with business over the issue.

Although the administration had expected opposition to its plan from small businesses, many of which offer no employee health insurance, it had included several key provisions in its plan designed to win over big businesses, most of which now offer insurance. These include government-subsidized health care for employees forced to take early retirement as a result of corporate downsizing and an end to the current system of "cost shifting," which requires companies that offer insurance to pay indirectly for the health costs of the uninsured through higher premiums.

But even executives of companies that stood to benefit from the Clinton plan were reluctant to back a proposal that they claimed relied too much on price controls and forced companies to buy their health insurance through a patchwork of government-run cooperatives.

"Even the lousy free-market system we have now is better than one run by government," said Robert Finkler, chairman of the Chicago-based Mannon Group and chairman of the manufacturers' association.

(AP)

### Help on Way for 'Structurally' Unemployed

WASHINGTON — The budget President Bill Clinton will send to Congress this week will take a big step toward transforming the job-training system from a social program serving the poor and disadvantaged into one designed to meet the needs of industries buffeted by economic change.

At the core of the program will be a \$3-billion-a-year commitment for job training and re-employment benefits for thousands of getting ahead workers who have lost their jobs and have no hope of getting them back because of downsizing, defense cuts, trade agreements or new technology.

"We have entered times that don't look anything like the Great Depression or the 1960s," said Douglas Ross, assistant secretary of labor for employment and training.

By the end of the month, the White House plans to send Congress a work force security bill that will address the needs of those who lose their jobs because of "structural" changes in the economy.

In addition, the administration is proposing a one-stop shopping approach to unemployment services, so that an individual could go to a single government office to receive benefits and get help finding a new job.

But the key to the new emphasis on experienced workers is training. Mr. Ross said the administration would provide up to two years of training and income subsidies for individuals who have permanently lost their jobs. He estimates that about 300,000 to 400,000 of the 2 million people who now are unemployed probably would be eligible.

(AP)

### Quote/Unquote

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate minority leader, on the mortar attack in Sarajevo: "The slaughter of innocent, defenseless civilians can no longer be ignored by the United States. The response of the U.S. and its allies should not be another bureaucratic 'working group' but immediate and firm action to implement air strikes and to begin the arming of the Bosnian government."

(AP)

### Away From Politics

• The space shuttle Discovery's crew ran into more problems on Sunday with a satellite that they had planned to deploy to test manufacturing techniques than they did. The electronics manufacturing techniques in a row, the astronaut Jan Davis was forced. For the second day in a row, the shuttle's \$13.5 million test to pass up all three opportunities to place the satellite. Wake Shield Facility satellite in orbit because it failed technical checks, National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials said in Cape Canaveral, Florida.

• A moderate earthquake hit regions of southern Illinois and eastern Missouri without causing damage or injuring anyone. The quake registered 4.2 on the Richter scale. Its center was about 15 miles (22 kilometers) southeast of Marion, Illinois, according to a spokesman for the National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colorado.

• The Hell's Angels can keep their Manhattan home, a jury decided, rejecting government efforts to seize the motorcycle club's headquarters on Manhattan's Lower East Side. In U.S. District Court in New York, jurors voted that lawyers for the group had successfully proved that the Hell's Angels Motorcycle Club's East Coast Valhalla was not used for drug deals, as charged by the government.

• A South Carolina hospital's program of threatening pregnant women who are drug users with both public exposure and jail to force them into treatment programs is being investigated by the Department of Health and Human Services. Dennis Hayashi, director of the department's civil rights office, said his office was investigating the program at the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston because most of the women tested for drugs or sent to jail are black.

• Three percent of federal defendants released while awaiting felony trials are arrested again for a new crime, the Justice Department said. Half of those new crimes are felonies, and half are lesser offenses. The bureau according to a study by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The bureau looked at 44,113 defendants interviewed by federal pretrial service agencies during 1990 and data from state felony courts. Before trial, federal courts release 43 percent of defendants charged with a violent offense. State courts let 63 percent of those charged with violence go free until trial.

Reuters, AP, NYT, AP

## Pentagon Chief Voices Concern on Russia

Reuters

MUNICH — The new United States defense secretary, William J. Perry, pledged support on Sunday for Russian reforms but said NATO would defend member states if "a new nightmare of the dark" rose from the ruins of the old Soviet Union.

In his first policy speech as defense secretary, Mr. Perry told the Munich Conference on Security that he shared the concern of European leaders over the fate of fledgling Russian reforms and the possible resurgence of an imperial Russia seeking to regain neighboring territories.

"We have reason to fear a new nightmare of the dark in Europe if reform fails and reaction sets in," Mr. Perry said.

"What must worry us most are the developments in the lands of the former Soviet Union," he told the conference of about 200 security experts, including seven NATO defense ministers, on its second and final day.

Mr. Perry said the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, through its Partnership for Peace program, would continue to develop closer ties with Moscow should Russia maintain its reform course, respect for its neighbors' independence and cooperation with the West



# Herald Tribune

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## Lift the Bosnia Embargo

Europe has failed miserably in its efforts to control the war in Bosnia. The latest proof is the apparent entrance of regular forces from both the Serbian and Croatian armies into the conflict. There are credible reports of Croatian and Serbian incursions into Bosnia — and of Serbia's bold plans to draft its entire population into the war effort. And with news of the horrific loss of life in the latest attack on Sarajevo, it now makes more sense than ever to lift the United Nations arms embargo, which only hampers the Bosnian government in its effort to defend itself. In the past few weeks its army managed to win back some of the territory stolen over the course of the war. It should not be bled in this effort.

President Bill Clinton has responded well to a situation fraught with diplomatic duplicity. He has resisted both French pressure to get U.S. troops involved on the ground and British appeals to prod the Bosnian Muslims to accept an unjust partition of their country just

as they are beginning to muster some strength in the war. He has made it clear that U.S. policy on Bosnia will not be the hostage of the competing agendas of its European neighbors. It seems that Mr. Clinton's firm stand is paying off. The Europeans are showing more flexibility. France has tried to distance itself from earlier requests to use U.S. force in the region. Last week Chancellor Helmut Kohl supported the White House position on the partition plan, saying that no party should be pressured into signing on.

Mr. Clinton has made clear his willingness to participate in air strikes, which presumably would involve American warplanes stationed in Italy or on aircraft carriers in the Adriatic. But the main White House push should be to lift the senseless arms embargo. It should also support trade sanctions against Croatia unless Croatian troops are withdrawn from Bosnia in double-quick time.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Opening Up to Vietnam

The trade embargo had come to represent the last self-imposed restriction on renewal of American relations with Communist Vietnam. Ostensibly, the embargo had been kept on strictly to ensure Vietnamese cooperation in searching for Americans still regarded as missing in the Vietnam War, which ended for the United States in 1975. But unquestionably Americans needed time to come to terms with a conflict that had taken 58,000 American lives, convulsed American politics and society and ended in an unprecedented American defeat. The reclaiming of a vestigial honor was rightly seen to lie in a due respect for the M.I.A.s. Vietnam played on this American preoccupation in the bargaining, delaying for years the lifting of the embargo that President Bill Clinton announced the other day.

As men of the right, Ronald Reagan or George Bush could easily have taken the major step toward normalization, but the CIA and Cambodia issues were ripe. But as one who opposed the war in his student days and avoided military service, Bill Clinton needed an even larger showing of Vietnamese cooperation. It took him a year, but he got it, last year in Cambodia, where Hanoi provided a peaceful denouement, and now with the

M.I.A.s, where he promises to keep looking. Mr. Clinton also needed, and got, a full measure of support across the political spectrum at home.

A president who premises his whole foreign policy on adjusting to the global economy said he had refused trade briefings so as to emphasize the exclusion of trade considerations from his embargo decision. But of course there are trade considerations. Vietnam's ardent interest in the economic openings to which only Washington has the key provided crucial leverage. Vietnam is poor, still unrecovered from its war wounds and shackled by a system of lingering central planning. However, it has a large population (70 million) whose energies many Americans came to respect in the war. Expectations of quick and fancy profits could disappoint, but business opportunities do exist, plus opportunities for regional accommodation. On its part, Hanoi is especially eager to enlist the American strategic weight against its traditional rival, China.

As things go along, some Americans will be drawn to explore common human ground with the former foe. Many, we hope, will try to see to a widening of the tiny space now available in Communist Vietnam for human rights.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Stew of Hate

Religious and racial bigotry never recede entirely, witness the ebb and flow of Klan membership in the past century. Over a much shorter historical cycle, the candidly racist Nation of Islam has waxed and contracted in the 60 years since Elijah Muhammad, son of a Georgia preacher, changed his name to Elijah Muhammad and took over leadership of the sect.

Starting in the days when they were known in the white press as the Black Muslims, the group has posed problems for mainstream civil rights organizations. Martin Luther King Jr. criticized their espousal of violence, but he couched that criticism carefully for fear of disrupting black political solidarity.

Throughout the years, whites have repeatedly challenged officeholders and Christian ministers in the black community to repudiate the Nation of Islam. Black leaders have often responded that while they do not share the group's philosophy they also understand, with sympathy, that it is rooted in the rage produced by two centuries of oppression. Why, they ask, should the Congressional Black Caucus repudiate this group when the white Southern Democrats in Congress never got around to denouncing George Wallace, Lester Maddox and Ross Barnett? It is also fair to point out that while the Senate denounced Louis Farrakhan, minister of the Nation of Islam, by a 97-to-0 vote, there was no stampede to discipline Senator Ernest Hollings for telling a racist joke about African diplomats.

The one thing that America's collective experience with racism has shown is that it cannot be conquered with tit-for-tat grievance counting. Jesse Jackson is right when he calls for an end to the "rhetoric war." What is needed is an astutely intellectual, morally grounded repudiation of bigotry whenever it occurs and from whatever source.

The response must be all the more thorough when the racism is systematized around fictional ideas like Mr. Farrakhan's pseudo history that casts Jews as America's main slaveholders. This is anti-Semitism raised to a psychotic level.

Several millennia have taught Jews about the dangers of being scapegoated. They know that psychotic hatred can transmute into government policy with frightening speed. That is why blacks and non-Jewish whites may not fully understand Jewish concern when a handful of college students respond favorably to the obviously wacky hate-mongering of Mr. Farrakhan and his mouthpiece, Khalid Abdul Muhammad.

Mr. Farrakhan's phony "discipline" of Mr. Muhammad was a diversion, as was Representative Charles Rangel's unworthy argument that the Anti-Defamation League had elevated Mr. Muhammad by exposing him. For Mr. Farrakhan to say that Mr. Muhammad is being demonized because he used inter-

perate language to express "truths" about Jews is to deliver insult rather than apology. Representative Kwesi Mfume of Maryland, head of the Congressional Black Caucus, properly disavowed his ill-advised "sacred covenant" with the Nation of Islam. He should also renounce, root and branch, Mr. Farrakhan's anti-white, anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, anti-gay message, as should Mr. Jackson and Benjamin Chavis, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In return, black organizations and leaders have a right to ask for heightened white sensitivity to the commonplace discrimination of everyday life and to the increasing tolerance for parlor — and campus — prejudice against blacks. The nation is far removed from the national teach-in on race that occurred during the 1950s and '60s. To spread that experience to new generations, Mr. Jackson has called for a White House conference on racial and gender equality and religious tolerance. Such a gathering could lift Americans above the current fencing over whether denunciations have been fast and frequent enough to a new dialogue about bigotry.

Thirty-five years ago, Ralph McGill warned against the evil stew created when the racial dialogue is left to "hate-filled minds." He was denouncing white Klansmen who claimed the sanction of history to bomb a synagogue in Atlanta. The anti-Semitic ravings of the Nation of Islam leaders, under the sanction of distorted religion, represent the same kind of threat.

Cynthia Tucker, the forceful black woman who now occupies Mr. McGill's chair as editorial page editor of The Atlanta Constitution, observed on Friday that while skilled hate-mongers are always too smart to commit crimes, they incite lesser minds to act out the violence implicit in their words. She warned, "When the wolves of hate are loosed on one people, then no one is safe."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### Gambling on the IRA

The rationale for President Clinton's decision to let IRA spokesman Gerry Adams into the country was that such recognition is necessary to allow Mr. Adams and the IRA to bring themselves to cease fire and participate in the reconciliation scenario to which the Irish and British governments agreed. Whether Mr. Clinton was right to reverse 19 years of U.S. policy, infuriate America's most steadfast ally and overrule the CIA and State Department depends entirely on whether the IRA calls a permanent cease-fire soon.

—THE BALTIMORE SUN

# Stop Pretending the Chinese Gulag Isn't Really There

By Harry Wu

STANFORD, California — The fear, horror and brutality that movie audiences see depicted in "Schindler's List" are daily fare in China's forced-labor prison camps, the world's largest instrument of political repression. More than 10 million people remain in their grip.

While Beijing needs the hard currency that comes from preferred trade status, it seems more deeply interested in keeping the truth about the gulag from the world. Despite reams of contradictory documentation, it denies that it exports products made by forced labor.

When Bill Clinton decides in June on renewing most-favored status for China, one criterion will be Beijing's compliance with a U.S.-China accord that prohibits the importation of products made by convicts, whether through forced labor or not. Lacking real teeth, the accord is worthless. U.S. officials have requested five visits to camps, and only one, which took place last month, has been permitted. It is not yet clear whether the camp had been sanitized to eliminate any indications of forced labor.

I was arbitrarily thrown into the camps in 1960 without a trial, and spent 19 years in them. I was just a student, not an activist, but was labeled a "counter-revolutionary rightist" in 1957 in a political campaign headed for Mao Zedong by Deng Xiaoping, the current supreme

leader of the Communist Party. I had antagonized the authorities by condemning the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956.

I learned that the only way to survive was to become inhuman — not to think, not to feel. I was repeatedly tortured and nearly died from starvation and exposure to freezing temperatures. I ate anything I could find, learning to catch and devour frogs, snakes and rats.

My family disowned me so that they would not be further persecuted by the government; to this day, I cannot speak with family members in China for fear that they will be harmed.

I was released in 1979 and came to America in 1980. In writing my memoirs, I realized that I was speaking for the millions of ordinary people who died in the camps and remain nameless, faceless, unknown to the outside world. They are gone, but they must not be forgotten, and those who still labor under these brutal conditions must be defended.

These ordinary people, among them workers and religious believers, are still locked away as political prisoners, along with common criminals; they are forced to work or starve, a practice that violates international law and basic decency.

The camps and their victims have not been given adequate attention by the American government and people. Americans remain outraged over the Nazis' forced labor camps and Stalin's. Why haven't the American people and world leaders, President Clinton among them, condemned the camps?

A few political prisoners have been freed. In the next few months Beijing no doubt will let a few prominent dissidents out as a sop to Mr. Clinton. The administration recently announced that U.S. officials would be allowed to take guided tours of a few camps, but these surely will be model camps — Potemkin villages.

Beijing and the International Committee of the Red Cross are discussing Red Cross visits to camps. But remember, in the 1930s Hitler let the Red Cross into concentration camps and it found nothing wrong in them.

The politically expedient in the administration and on Capitol Hill will argue that substantial progress has been made on human rights.

Merchants will argue that the United States must raise China's trade status or consumers will have to pay more for shoes, toys and so on. Academics and business executives will restate their inaccurate assertion that capitalism will lead to democracy in China.

I have yet to meet American businessmen in

search of cheap labor who are sympathetic to eliminating the camp system. They can make money, don't have to worry about labor unions, environmentalists or any of the other hallmarks of representative democracy. Their only complaint is with the rampant corruption.

Everyone knows that communism is dead in China. But the Communists don't want to give up power. In the end, China will develop real democracy only through domestic and international pressures.

The U.S. State Department's yearly human rights review found that China's record in 1993 "fell far short of internationally accepted norms as it continued to repress domestic critics and failed to control abuses by its own security forces."

Recognizing this truth about China's failure to make significant strides in human rights, America must help China's brave and suffering millions by cutting off most-favored-nation treatment this year. Mr. Clinton should send a clear message that repression in the gulags will not be rewarded.

The writer, author of "Winter Winds: A Memoir of My Years in China's Gulag," is resident scholar at the Hoover Institution. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

# Yes to an American Role in Peacekeeping, but With Conditions

By Anthony Lake

The writer is President Bill Clinton's national security adviser.

WASHINGTON — The debate over United Nations peacekeeping is healthy, for peacekeeping involves American resources and prestige and can involve American lives.

The rise of regional and internal conflicts poses difficult issues: What obligations does the international community have in such conflicts? What U.S. role is consistent with U.S. interests? The administration has completed a policy review that will help ensure that our peacekeeping efforts are selective and more effective.

Peacekeeping has served U.S. interests in Cyprus, Sinai, El Salvador, Cambodia and elsewhere. It can advance our interests and foreign policy goals by dampening conflicts that threaten allies, giving breathing room to fledgling democracies and providing equitable sharing of burdens.

More than 90 percent of United Nations peacekeeping troops come from other countries; almost 70 percent of the cost is borne by others. Unfortunately, there have been many problems with UN peacekeeping.

Let us be clear: Peacekeeping is

not at the center of our foreign or defense policy. Our armed forces' primary mission is not to conduct peace operations but to win wars. The bottom-up review of our post-Cold War defense requirements ensures that we remain prepared to do that.

We will never compromise military readiness to support peacekeeping. Nor would we hesitate to end our engagement in a peace operation if that were necessary to concentrate our forces against an adversary in a major conflict.

This administration has no intention of transferring troops into a standing world army. There may be occasions when the president determines it is in our interest to place U.S. personnel under temporary foreign operational control, as in NATO's Desert Storm. But the president will never relinquish his constitutional command authority over U.S. troops.

The fear that the administration

would subcontract its foreign policy to any power or person is unrealistic. So is the notion that we should abandon peacekeeping altogether.

The administration will continue and expand regular consultations with Congress on all aspects of our peacekeeping policy and will discuss with the Congress ways of working together when there are possible deployments of U.S. military units in UN peace operations.

There are four main elements to our policy. First, we are asking tough questions before voting for a peace operation at the United Nations and will ask even tougher ones before we involve U.S. forces. What is the threat to our interests? Is there a clearly defined mission? A distinct end point? How much will it cost? Are the resources available? What is the likelihood of success? As the president said at the United Nations, we have begun asking such questions be-

fore voting in the Security Council. Second, we will work with the other UN members to establish a more equitable sharing of peace operations' costs. Our current share, more than 30 percent, results from a formula set in 1973. The world has changed, and we want to reduce our share to 25 percent.

Third, we and other UN members are working to bring modern management and financial accountability to UN peace operations. There is no doubt that the United Nations is overextended. We have proposed extensive reforms, including the creation of a modern communications center and logistics support system, that will enable the United Nations to plan and carry out peace operations effectively.

Fourth, we will outline a new division of responsibility for peace operations between the State and Defense departments. (The Pentagon would have primary responsibility for UN operations that are likely to involve combat.) And while we will not designate separate peacekeeping troops, we will

ensure that our forces receive appropriate training for peace operations. We are realistic about the limits of peacekeeping. As we see in Somalia, peacekeepers can create an opportunity for peace, but the responsibility for the future of a society must always rest with its own people.

Can the United Nations build nations for others? The United Nations has become a dumping ground for conflicts that the warring parties themselves lack the will to resolve? No.

Do UN peace operations always benefit the American people? No. Should we then throw away an often useful foreign policy tool in a fit of frustration? Of course not.

This year, as we have advanced our major foreign policy goals — promoting open markets, renewing our security, supporting democracy — we have acted alone when necessary. But at times, working with UN peacekeepers is what works best. When that is the case, we will be committed to getting the job done right.

The New York Times

# Read All About It — Good Old Brits vs. the Wicked Continent

By Roy Denman

BRUSSELS — Everyone in Brussels knows that Britain is in the European doghouse. Margaret Thatcher used to spit and snarl. John Major likes the European sun of monetary union to a rain dance, presumably of an African tribe. And this has consequences.

Although London is without question the biggest financial market in Europe, the European central bank is to be in Frankfurt. When Jacques Delors goes to the end of this year, the commissioner best qualified to succeed him as president is without doubt Lord Brittan. Few in Brussels believe that he will get the job. When Brits come up for promotion in the Commission, they are looked at askance. "Are they one of us?" the Continentals, not unreasonably, ask.

An industrialist, who runs the Belgian subsidiary of a major multinational, told me not long ago that his people went along regularly to ask the Commission about its future plans. Anytime someone asked how the British would react, the answer would be, "Why bother about them — they're halfway out of Europe already."

A major reason for this state of affairs is never mentioned in the British press. This is

because the British press is a major reason. More than 90 percent of the daily newspaper circulation in Britain consists of tabloids. Since the national educational system was restructured to satisfy the egalitarian desires of the Labor Party of the 1960s, the market is semi-literate. Words of more than two syllables are shunned. The themes are sports, sex, the royal family and an almost unbelievably crude xenophobia.

The headline "Up Yours Delors" is well known. Less well known is another, from the day when a statue of Air Marshal Sir Arthur "Bomber" Harris was unveiled by the Queen Mother. Not surprisingly, some German tourists mildly booed. "His Son Bo Queen Mum," thundered The Sun. Britain is not only European country to have tabloids, but it has more of them and they are more virulently anti-European.

Of the daily broadsheets, two foreign absentee landlords control more than half the circulation. They both detest the European Union, and their editorial staffs have pondered slavishly to this whim. Facts are never

allowed to get in the way of a good story ridiculing anything which goes on among the Wogs south of the Channel.

During the Danish debate on the Maastricht referendum, much was made of a Commission regulation setting out the curves required in cumberbs for packaging. No one mentioned that this regulation had been drafted by the Commission and then approved by the 12 member states at the request of the Danish government, responding in turn to a request from Danish cucumber growers. One of the British correspondents in Brussels says openly that the standing instruction from his editor is "Send knocking copy."

Things are not much better in the other broadsheets. Firmly fixed in the minds of most of their editorial writers is the doctrine of PEWFA — Protectionist Europe, Wicked French and Anglican Americans. Why — one can hear the constant question over the scratching of their pens — have decent fellows like the Brits got entangled with this Continental lot, with their crazy Common Agricultural Policy, and the wicked French always dreaming up more knavish protectionist tricks? If only we could have allied

ourselves with the Americans, to whom subsidies and indeed any trade-distorting practice are as foreign as sin to a newborn child.

No one dares to mention that on agricultural policy any French government faces a million farmers in Britain, 50,000 coal miners militantly opposed to a British government into economic lockdown.

No one chooses to mention that the United States gives subsidies on a major scale to its dairy farmers, that its restrictions on sugar imports damage poor countries in the Caribbean to the profit of rich sugar producers in the United States, and that agricultural production in the western third of the United States would hardly be possible without a massive federal irrigation subsidy.

This daily portrayal of fantasyland has its effect. It divides Britain from the Continent. It damages British interests there. And it inevitably distorts the view which the world superpower has of Europe. Americans need to realize that most of the British press, for diverse and not very respectable reasons, chooses to depict Europe as the land of the Wizard of Oz, with John Major as Dorothy and Jacques Delors as the Wicked Witch.

International Herald Tribune

# In This Caricature of America, Everybody Skates Away Scot-Free

By T. R. Reid

TOKYO — All over Asia, people are completely fascinated with the U.S. Olympic figure skating scandal. This is partly due to the powerful melodramatic pull of a real-life mystery story amid the glamour of world-class sport. Beyond that, though, the Tonya Harding case has proved irresistible because it seems to confirm all the worst stereotypes that people overseas love to hold about America.

Viewed through the prism of the feisty Asian sports newspapers — never reticent about reporting on the darker side of U.S. society — the assault-on-ice is just another example of modern-day America: a country where the concept of fair play lost out long ago to sheer greed; a country where violence emerges as the solution to every problem; a country where even an ice skater nowadays dare not go anywhere without a pair of burly bodyguards and a battalion of lawyers.

Like the overseas image of America, drawn from a number of recent trials, has focused on the idea that it is a place where you can do whatever you want — and get away with it. You can kill your parents while they are eating ice cream in front of the television set. You can ravage your wife. You can pull out a gun big enough to kill a grizzly bear and blow the leg out of an innocent 16-year-old foreign exchange student who rings your doorbell on Halloween. You can do any of those things and then find an American jury that will let you get away with it.

For the most part, this is a grotesque parody of the United States, probably inspired in large part by resentment and jealousy of a country that now stands as the military, economic and cultural colossus of the world. But that dangerous, decadent America — a country where no bad deed goes unpunished — is the America that the foreign media love to portray. And if Tonya Harding goes to represent America on the U.S. Olympic team, she will go to Norway as the personification of that America.

Like other world-class skaters, Tonya Harding devoted huge chunks of her life to the hard work of perfecting her skills. With dedication and diligence, she overcame personal and

athletic difficulties. She developed a style that combines agility and power to a degree that few skaters anywhere can match. If it stops her, Americans could be proud to have her represent them in Norway.

But Miss Harding also developed an acute sense of victimhood. If anything went wrong, it was somebody else's fault. She was always being cheated. She made that point over and over in interviews, and it came through loud and clear to the mugs and ex-cons she surrounded herself with. Much like Henry II ("Who will free me from this medieval prison?"), she set the train of violence in motion, then denied responsibility when those around her took the hint.

To some foreign media, that flight from responsibility is the most American thing about the whole sordid business. "The Tonya Harding case helps us to understand," a reporter on Japan's TBS-TV network declared breathlessly one night last week, "what a big difference there is between the United States and Japan in the concept of personal responsibility."

The Japanese cannot resist comparing Miss Harding to their own favorite skater, Midori Ito, who was Asia's greatest hope at the 1992 Winter Olympics. Like Miss Harding, Miss Ito is a muscular, dynamic skater better known for athletic prowess than for grace. Like Miss Harding, she mastered the triple axel, hoping that it would be her ace against taller, more elegant competitors.

While her whole nation watched with bated breath, Miss Ito launched an all-out drive at Albertville for the gold medal. In her final program she tried not just one but two triple axels; she hit one perfectly and missed the other. The effort proved good enough to edge past one American competitor — a graceful brunette named Nancy Kerrigan — but she still ended up in second place, behind America's Kristi Yamaguchi.

When the medals were awarded, Miss Ito stepped before the cameras to speak to the television audience back home. She gave her countrymen a deep, apologetic bow. "I humbly apologize," she said. "It was my fault. I just messed up."

Compare that with Tonya Harding's regular chorus of "I wuz robbed!" when things don't go her way, and you can see why Japan believes there is a "big difference" when it comes to personal responsibility.

In fact, one of the big differences at work is determining the level of responsibility that Miss Harding, judging from opinion polls, has decided that she should be entitled to a spot on the U.S. team unless she meets the criminal definition of responsibility. That is, unless she is proved guilty of something covered by the criminal law, she is innocent enough to represent the United States in the Olympics.

"Innocent until proven guilty" is one of the majestic glories of American jurisprudence. Enshrined in law by men who knew the terrors of the Star Chamber and the royal bill of attainder, it was designed to protect an individual's liberty and property against the unjust whims of government power. But this minimal standard was not designed to confer honor, privilege or the right to represent the United States on the world stage.

"Not yet indicted" may be the appropriate criterion for deciding whether somebody ought to be in jail, but the picking of America's Olympians has traditionally involved something more than this bottom-of-the-barrel test. The Olympics involves concepts like teamwork, fairness and responsibility. Figure skating is called an "individual" sport, but at the Olympic level it is anything but. Any world-class skater has a team of coaches, assistant coaches, choreographers, costume designers, media advisers, managers and even, God forbid, bodyguards. The skater is the head of the team, and if the team wins, the skater quite fairly gets the credit. By the same token, if the team cheats, as Miss Harding's team did, it seems only fair that the skater should bear the responsibility.

If an athlete is given an unfair advantage over her competitors, that is normally enough to keep her out of the game. When they give her out-of-the-game drug tests at the Olympics, nobody asks whether the athlete knowingly took the drugs. If you have an

unfair advantage because of steroids, you're out — even if you insist that you didn't know your coach was sticking into the oatmeal.

Tonya Harding's team got an unfair advantage in a reprehensible way — through deliberate violence against a competitor. She knew about it — at least after the fact — and lied to cover it up.

Now some people argue that this is irrelevant unless it can be proved beyond a shadow of doubt that Miss Harding knew beforehand that she was tricking her team employed to help her win. Whether or not she had "prior knowledge" may make a difference to a grand jury. In Olympic terms, that is, in terms of sportsmanship — the point is irrelevant.

The sophisticated New York liberals who sat around the bar at Elaine's and decided that Tonya Harding should be the object of their sympathy are really saying that folks who live in trailer camps in Oregon don't understand concepts like honesty and sportsmanship. She's only a poor

girl from a broken home, the elitists say, so you shouldn't expect her to play fair, to tell the truth to the FBI, or to express regret about a fellow skater's misfortune.

In fact, most people in Oregon, like most other Americans, understand perfectly well what fair play is all about. The scores of ordinary working-class Americans who will represent their country at the Olympics this month are people who have lived all their lives following the rules, telling the truth, and accepting responsibility for their own actions.

But if Tonya Harding is permitted to wear the uniform with the American flag at Lillehammer, the foreign press will pay no attention to all those sportsmen from the United States. For the world's media, the only Americans at the Olympics will be the one who seems to stand for the notion that in modern-day America you can do anything — and skate away scot-free.

The writer is Tokyo bureau chief of The Washington Post.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Mardi Gras Feted

PARIS — The man who got a handful of confetti in his mouth last evening had no occasion to go hunting up an alibi to find out what it was all about. The words Mardi Gras were written all over the boulevards. It poured Mardi Gras all day. The street-sweepers who go to work this morning [Feb. 7] removing a fall of two inches of light paper wafers will know better than anyone what Mardi Gras was in Paris. Not long after the sun was up the grand boulevards were invaded by a crowd of those who frequent them little on ordinary days. The pavements and the thoroughfares were given over to the merry battle of confetti.

### 1919: A German Crisis

LONDON — Latest dispatches from Germany indicate that the labor crisis in Berlin is becoming more acute. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that there are already 220,000 unem-

played in Greater Berlin and, as the lack of coal will compel the closure down of many more establishments, this total will be swelled to 300,000 within the next few days. Many more disorders are expected in the capital and it is predicted that the meeting of the new Constituent Assembly will give rise to further conflicts with the extremists.

### 1944: Raid Over France

AMERICAN FORTRESS BASE, England — [From our New York edition.] Making the best of breaks in the overcast sky, a moderate force of heavy American bombers returned to France and showed high explosives and incendiaries on objectives in the Pas-de-Calais area including five airfields, while medium bombers attacked two other airports and military targets in northern France. Many of the heavy bombers turned back from their attack when the targets were found obscured by clouds and brought their bomb loads home.

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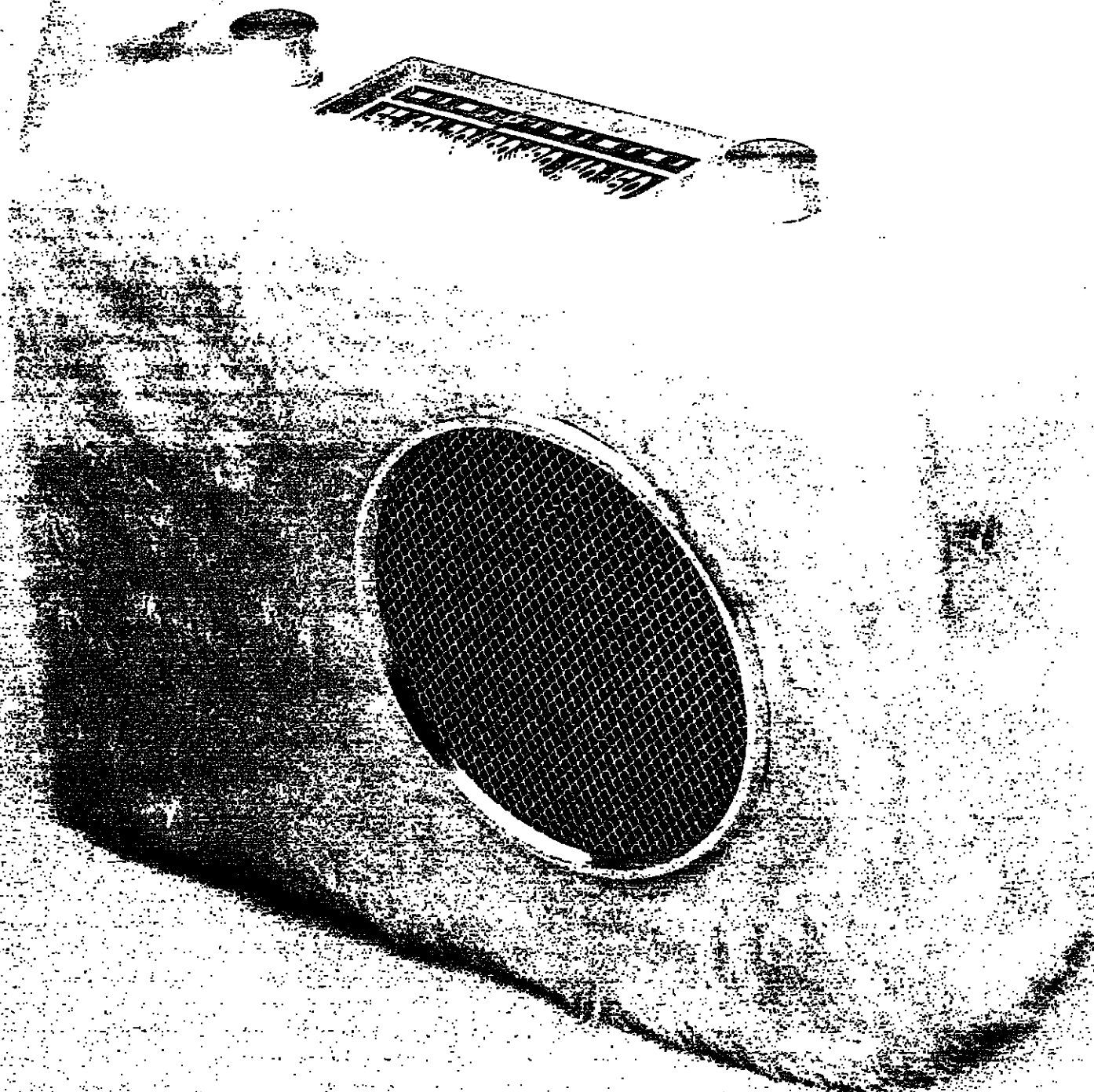
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## Socialist Defeats Defense Aide for Finnish Presidency

By Lee Hockstader

**Washington Post Service**  
HELSINKI — A diplomat with no experience in domestic politics won the Finnish presidency Sunday, capitalizing on voter disenchantment with traditional politicians and a struggling economy.

With 99 percent of the ballots counted, Martti Ahtisaari, a 56-year-old Social Democrat, had received 53.8 percent of the vote to defeat Defense Minister Elisabeth Rehn, who had 46.2 percent in the runoff election. About 82 percent of the Finnish electorate voted.

Mr. Ahtisaari is a seasoned diplomat who has held high positions at the United Nations, including undersecretary-general for administration and management. At the UN, he was best known for overseeing Namibia's transition to independence from South Africa in 1990. But he had never run for public office at home and was not a well-known figure in Finnish politics when he declared his candidacy for president last March.

Nonetheless, in first-round voting last month he placed first in a field of 11 candidates, besting politicians who are longtime fixtures in Finnish politics. Mrs. Rehn placed second in the Jan. 16 ballot, which led to the runoff Sunday.

Analysts said that Mr. Ahtisaari's sudden popularity owed much to the sharp recession that hit Finland's economy in 1991, largely as a result of the collapse of trading ties with the former Soviet Union and the aftermath of a spending and lending spree in the late-1980s.

Joblessness, traditionally 5 percent or less, soared to more than 20 percent as output and living standards fell. Most firms have been spared real hardship by the country's extensive social welfare system. But Mr. Ahtisaari used the

economic decline to his political advantage in the late stages of the campaign, saying he would appeal to the government to spend more to reduce unemployment.

Under Finland's constitution, the president has some influence but little actual control over economic questions. His real power is in the field of foreign affairs, which also happens to be Mr. Ahtisaari's area of strength.

He is a strong supporter of Finland's application to join the European Union, a move that would tie the country's economy closer to Europe's. Such a move would have been unthinkable during the Cold War, when Finland avoided any alignments that would provoke Moscow's ire.

Shortly before the runoff elections, Mr. Ahtisaari said that in any new European security order, "care should be taken not to leave Russia outside."

Mrs. Rehn, the 58-year-old defense minister, also supported EU membership. She was seen as slightly more conservative on fiscal matters, but in most respects the two candidates were not regarded as far apart on the issues.

A member of Finland's small ethnically Swedish minority, Mrs. Rehn was supported by many young people and professionals, who saw her as a competent professional and a fresh face who would represent Finland's interests well. But she seemed to tire in the campaign's late going as Mr. Ahtisaari improved his performance in televised debates and public performances.

Mr. Ahtisaari will become Finland's third president since 1956 and the 10th since the Nordic country won its independence from Russia in 1917.



**ADIEU TO PRESIDENT** — People waving portraits of the Ivory Coast's late president, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, waited to view his coffin in Yamoussoukro, his birthplace, on Sunday. The funeral services for Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, who died Dec. 7 at age 88, will be held on Monday.

## Somalia Pullout: Envoys, Too? Marines Warn of Risks if Diplomats Stay

By Barton Gellman

**Washington Post Service**  
WASHINGTON — With U.S. forces counting down to a March 31 withdrawal from Somalia, the Clinton administration is divided over whether to leave a small diplomatic contingent behind in Mogadishu, whose safety Marine Corps officers say they cannot guarantee.

The proposal to keep diplomats there, approved last month by a senior interagency group, comes amid extraordinary efforts to prevent casualties as the 14-month humanitarian intervention winds down.

U.S. commanders are so preoccupied with security that they have banned Americans from most roads in Somalia and are transporting them out of the country on a leased Greek cruise ship for fear that transport aircraft would be shot down.

A U.S. Marine sentry team concluded after traveling to Somalia last month that "violence will rapidly escalate" with the departure of U.S. forces and that a platoon of 50 troops cannot ensure the safety of a diplomatic outpost there.

Major Michael T. Edwards, operations officer for the Marine battalion that protects State Department posts around the world, wrote to Ambassador Richard W. Boggs that his security platoon's "capability is not sufficient for continuing operations past 31 March."

He predicted that Mr. Boggs would require emergency evacuation from Mogadishu within 30 to 60 days if he remained after the U.S. pullout.

Though considered alarmist by some military and civilian leaders, the memorandum has received cabinet-level attention.

Weighed against the safety risks are strong political and policy motives to leave a diplomatic team in place in the Somali capital. State Department officials contend that they would have a valuable role in helping broker a reconciliation among warring clans.

Other officials say the withdrawal of diplomats

would make a mockery of President Bill Clinton's assertions that the United States is leaving Somalia because its work in restoring security is largely done.

All participants in the debate agree that with only a platoon of troops, even the highly trained Marines of the U.S. Navy's Fleet Anti-Terrorism Security Team could be quickly overpowered if Mohammed Farrah Aidid or other warlords wanted to do so.

The disagreement is over the likelihood of a major threat and the ability of remaining United Nations troops to protect against it.

Those discounting the threat point out that the United States has recently agreed to provide tanks, Cobra helicopter gunships and armored troop carriers to the contingents from developing countries that are scheduled to remain in the 20,000-strong UN force.

### UN Scales Down Mission

**Julia Preston of The Washington Post reported from the United Nations in New York:**

The Security Council has given UN peacekeepers in Somalia a new, limited mission that will substantially reduce UN operations there after U.S. troops pull out.

In issuing a mandate for the UN force in Somalia to run through March 1995, the Council retreated from aggressive, sometimes combative peacekeeping operations it has tried in the three years under Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali.

The decision signaled a return to the more cautious, neutral role the organization traditionally had played. Under the new mandate, peacekeepers will aim mainly to protect humanitarian aid deliveries outside the capital, Mogadishu. UN troops also will no longer forcibly disarm (killing Somali factions).

The decision on Friday to stress intra-Somali peace-making and to avoid further efforts to impose peace showed that most of the nations with troops in Somalia were dismayed and exhausted by the UN confrontation with General Aidid and wanted a less controversial stance for the peacekeepers.

## GLOBAL FUND MANAGEMENT Which Way are the Markets Moving?

THE EXPERTS DEBATE THE TRENDS AT THE DOLDER GRAND HOTEL  
IN ZURICH ON MARCH 23 & 24, 1994

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## POLICY: It's Idealism vs. Profits

Continued from Page 1

be the one to have to sort out these tough choices. He came into office preaching two themes on foreign policy: that he would give a higher priority to human rights than the Bush administration, and that he would give a higher priority to trade in foreign relations than his predecessors. Now he is being forced to translate that straddle into policy.

In the case of Vietnam, Mr. Clinton tried to bridge the gap by arguing that the more Americans were allowed to visit and do business in Vietnam, the more chances there would be to encourage the Vietnamese to pursue the cases of Americans missing since the war.

White House officials insisted that economic motives were not involved. But only 10 hours after Mr. Clinton spoke, American Express Co. signed an agreement with a Vietnamese bank to pave the way for use of its credit cards in Vietnam. And Pepsi started a cola war in Ho Chi Minh City with its rival, Coca-Cola.

China is more difficult. On May 28, when Mr. Clinton renewed China's favorable trade status, which allows it to export its products to the United States at the lowest possible

tariffs, he laid down five human-rights conditions that Beijing would have to meet to win another renewal this June.

These included accounting for political prisoners, allowing them to be visited by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and ending the use of prison labor for exports to the United States.

So far, American officials say, the Chinese have not done enough, creating the prospect that the administration might actually have to withdraw China's trade benefits.

Senator Max Baucus, Democrat of Montana, argues that this would be to "drop the trade equivalent of a nuclear bomb."

#### Wörner, Ailing, Misses Conference on Security

**MUNICH** — The NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, canceled his participation in an annual international security conference over the weekend because of illness, organizers said.

Mr. Wörner, who is suffering from cancer, underwent surgery three weeks ago to remove an acute intestinal blockage.

## SKATER: 'Reasonable Grounds'

Continued from Page 1

does not conclude that Ms. Harding has in any way been involved in any wrongdoing or in any way violated its code of ethics.

"The statement of charges is based upon conflicting evidence, including in part allegations by Jeff Gillooly and Shawn Eckardt, which 'Tonya has denied,'" Mr. Gillooly is her former husband and Shawn Eckardt her bodyguard. Mr. Gillooly has pleaded guilty to helping plan the attack, and Mr. Eckardt has been implicated as an accomplice.

The skating association hearing panel said, however, that reasonable grounds existed to believe that Ms. Harding "while a member of the USFSA, committed an act, made a statement, or engaged in conduct detrimental to the welfare of figure skating and/or failed to exemplify the highest standards of fairness, ethical behavior and good sportsmanship in her relations with others."

The panel also found reasonable grounds to believe that Ms. Harding "committed an act to carry out a plan and/or was involved in a plan to injure Nancy Kerrigan, or knew about a plan to injure Nancy Kerrigan and either failed to oppose it, failed to report it, or made false statements about her knowledge concerning it."

William Hybl, chairman of the five-member panel and former president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said, "The ball is back in the USOC's court."

The panel's report, as well as the evidence it considered, has been forwarded to U.S. Olympic Committee officials in Lillehammer. There was no indication from the committee that it would in fact call its 13-member administrative

board together to discuss Ms. Harding's participation in the Olympics. Mr. Schiller said that decision would be made within the next week.

The announcements by the two organizations had entirely different meanings. The figure skating association's disciplinary action, to

which Ms. Harding has 30 days to respond, would not affect her Olympic status, unless she asked to have the disciplinary hearing immediately and that panel decided to drop her from the association.

Given the 30 days, a negative ruling would only have an impact on her membership in the figure skating association after the Olympics.

The Games Administrative Board could take more immediate action. According to the U.S. Olympic Committee's constitution, established by the Amateur Sports Act of 1978, which is U.S. law, the administrative board "shall have final authority with respect to all matters regarding the United States official delegation at the site of the Games including, but not limited to, policy, protocol, discipline and similar matters."

The administrative board is in place during every Olympic Games.

The figure skating association panel sent a statement of charges against Ms. Harding to the group's president, Claire Ferguson, who accepted the findings and forwarded the charges and documenting evidence to Ms. Harding, according to Mr. Hybl.

Ms. Harding must now reply in writing to the statement of charges within 30 days. Upon receipt of a reply, the association hearing panel will set a place and date for a hearing at the earliest possible time.

The purpose of the hearing will be to determine whether Ms. Harding violated the U.S. Figure Skating Association's code of ethics which, according to the organization, "requires its members to exemplify the highest standards of fairness, ethical behavior and genuine good sportsmanship in any of their relationships with others."

The panel said that because of "the imminent commencement" of the Winter Olympics, the issue of Ms. Harding's membership on the U.S. Olympic figure skating team "lies within the jurisdiction of the USOC and any administrative processes which it may choose to implement."



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**MARKETS**  
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OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 4.

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## CAPITAL MARKETS

### Italy, Spain and Sweden Get Opportunity on Rates

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The surprise beneficiaries from the rise in U.S. interest rates are expected to be the so-called peripheral bond markets in Europe. And Sweden's Drobny at CS First Boston in London thinks Italy, Spain and Sweden will exploit the weakness of the Deutsche mark to dramatically reduce their interest rates without endangering their currencies.

Yields on 10-year government bonds of 8.7 percent in Italy, 7.9 percent in Spain and 6.75 percent in Sweden are the highest in the industrial world. Not only is the income high, but these markets also offer potentially greater capital gains than anywhere else, that is because yields should continue to converge to the German level, now 5.77 percent.

"The peripheral markets which have room for independent rate cuts, notably Denmark, Belgium, Spain and Italy, will outperform Germany, France and the Netherlands," said Joanne Perez at Banque Indosuez in Paris. She especially likes Italy, she sees good potential for the lira to rise against the mark.

She also likes Sweden, citing "superior economic fundamentals of nearly 2 percent growth, 3 percent inflation and a current-account surplus."

Henrik Melph at IBI International in London said he expected the spread of 100 basis points between 10-year yields on Swedish and German debt to narrow to around 30 basis points by year-end. He also predicted the krona would appreciate against the mark.

Given the prospect of a long period of uncertainty in the U.S. market and the vision of high income plus possible capital gains plus protection against market weakness, analysts at J.P. Morgan & Co. and Salomon Brothers Inc. predicted American bond investors would follow the lead of U.S. equity investors and diversify into Europe.

U.S. investors in fixed-income securities have lagged in diversifying internationally, these analysts said, largely because the domestic market has provided such easy profits until now. Both groups of analysts said they considered the move was potentially large enough that, if unhedged, it could keep a lid on the dollar's rise.

At present, however, bond investors appear cautious about new commitments. The only real enthusiasm is for short-term dollars, preferably floating-rate notes that provide protection against rising rates, and high-quality short-dated paper such as the two-year notes issued last week by General Electric Capital Corp. It was priced to yield a scant 2 basis points over U.S. government paper.

Merrill Lynch & Co. is to this week begin marketing a global bond for Turkey, which will be seeking up to \$750 million for between five and 10 years.

### The Fed's move removes the Deutsche mark as a threat.

## A Trying Time For the Markets

### Europe, Asia Wall Street Still Shines

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Financial markets are headed for a shakeout, a reaction to unsettling local factors as well as the upsurge in New York after the increase in short-term U.S. interest rates.

The high-flying Hong Kong market is expected to take a hit. Andres Drobny at CS First Boston in London warned over the weekend. He said the fixed link between the two dollars meant that Hong Kong rates would have to follow the rise in the United States.

Tokyo has its own problems — mainly uncertainty about the coalition government's ability to deliver a promised package of tax cuts aimed at stimulating the economy.

The rise of the U.S. dollar, sparked by the rate increase, could exacerbate Tokyo's trade talks with Washington. The U.S. government has been using the yen's strength against the dollar to prod the Japanese government into action, and with that lever less available now, may turn to other tactics.

Continental European markets also are vulnerable. Declines in futures prices after the close of cash

By Albert B. Crenshaw  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Even with the plunge in stock prices on Friday, the consensus on Wall Street seems to be that U.S. equities remain attractive investments, given weak returns in less-volatile instruments.

"This isn't enough to ruin anybody's weekend," said Nicholas S. Perna, chief economist of Shawmut National Corp., a banking concern, after the Dow Jones industrial average fell 96.24 points, to 3,571.42, on Friday. The stock market was reacting to a mild tightening of credit by the Federal Reserve Board, which nudged up U.S. interest rates for the first time in five years.

Mr. Perna said the small rise in the federal funds rate, which is what banks charge each other on overnight loans, was not sufficient to impede economic growth.

The Fed's move, meant to prevent inflation by cooling demand for loans, will raise some borrowing costs, analysts said. Much of the effect will be in adjustable-rate mortgages, they said. The signal of an end to the long period in which interest costs did not rise would like

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## U.S. Shines in European TV

### Forget Culture, Think Money, Expertise, Distribution

By Richard W. Stevenson  
New York Times Service

PARIS — It is a busy day at Hamster Productions, one of France's most successful television programming makers. Pierre Grimblat, the president, is putting the final touches on the musical score for "L'Amour Est un Jeu d'Enfants," a movie for Canal Plus, the French pay-television service.

Production is about to begin on an installment of "Navarro," a long-running police series that is among the top-rated shows on TF1, the biggest French station. "We are story makers and story tellers," said Mr. Grimblat, evoking traditions France has fought to defend against what it views as American cultural imperialism.

Yet Hamster is one-third owned by Capital Cities/ABC Inc., the parent of the ABC television network and one of the largest American media companies. Capital Cities/ABC does not interfere with Hamster's creative decisions, but the companies work closely in almost every way, from exchanging scripts to hunting for acquisitions.

There is no day when we don't say, "What would ABC have done?" Mr. Grimblat said. "They are so modern and so knowledgeable about the international destiny of television."

France may have won a great victory in the world trade talks last year by heading off U.S. demands and subsidies and throw open its markets for movies and television programs. But Europeans are just recognizing the scale of a quieter but more far-reaching American invasion, one that has seen companies from the United States infiltrate nearly every corner of the European television business.

As far as television goes, the GATT negotiations have missed the point. No longer does the U.S. entertainment industry view Europe simply as a place to sell what Hollywood makes.

Instead, American communications companies

from Time Warner Inc. to Turner Broadcasting System Inc., Tele-Communications Inc., Viacom Inc., Walt Disney Co., Cox Cable Communications, US West Inc., General Electric Co.'s NBC, Capital Cities and others are rushing to invest in the fast-growing European television industry.

In European broadcasting, American media executives see a business that is being transformed rapidly by its evolution from an era of state ownership to an age of commercial television and ever-increasing viewing choices.

They see a huge need for money, for technical expertise and for programming — all of which U.S. companies can provide. And they see a huge market — 350 million people in the 12 major West European nations, and 650 million overall west of Russia.

In most cases, American investments have been made through joint ventures with eager European partners and in full compliance with limits on foreign ownership.

But there is no doubt that U.S. companies are playing an increasingly influential and potentially sensitive role in Europe by virtue of owning all or part of the pipelines through which programming is delivered, as well as by having a hand in making the programming itself.

The possibility that dominance of distribution networks by Americans will ultimately squeeze out domestic programming has created an environment in which a backlash seems increasingly possible.

Last fall, France and Belgium barred Turner Broadcasting from distributing a service on their national cable systems, asserting that they not meet European Union requirements that a majority of programming be locally produced.

But the Turner networks can be seen in 100,000

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## Coalition Near Deal In Tokyo

### Hosokawa Faces Summit in U.S.

Reuters

TOKYO — Leaders of Japan's eight-party ruling coalition appeared on Sunday to have agreed to reach a compromise economic stimulus package by Monday that would enable Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa to go to Washington for crucial trade talks with a refractory, tax-cutting package.

Kyodo news agency said the coalition followed a warning from Akira Yamagishi, head of the Rengo labor union grouping, that the "endangered Japanese economy could sustain lethal damage" if the tax situation were left undecided for long.

The coalition has been shaken by three days of political turmoil since Mr. Hosokawa's announcement Thursday of a new 7 percent value-added tax to finance huge income tax cuts.

The prime minister unveiled his so-called "welfare tax," intended to be levied from 1997 on all goods and services, without consulting some of his chief allies. His largest partner, the Social Democratic Party, threatened to walk out, effectively stripping him of a governing majority. Mr. Hosokawa, later agreed to set the proposal aside.

Coalition party chiefs went to work to hammer out a compromise that would rescue the stimulus measures and ensure that Japan is not humiliated when Mr. Hosokawa meets President Bill Clinton at Friday's summit meeting.

He needs to be able to show Mr. Clinton the package and a draft budget for the fiscal year beginning in April to prove Japan's willingness to meet U.S. demands for it to boost spending, encourage more imports and help slash its huge trade surplus.

Tomichi Murayama, the Socialist chairman, and other allies said they would urge Mr. Hosokawa to go ahead and include planned direct tax cuts in the anti-recession package he must announce by mid-week.

## China Expects an Inflation Jump in First Quarter

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — A countrywide spending spree to welcome the Year of the Dog is expected to push China's inflation rate to a new high in the first three months of this year, even as new restrictions on lending cut back construction

work, the official China Daily reported Sunday.

Citing a report by the State Information Center, the leading forecasting unit, it said the retail price index is expected to hit an annual rate of 14.5 percent in the first quarter, compared with 13 percent for all of last year.

The weeklong festivities surrounding the Feb. 10 Chinese New Year will help boost retail sales by 28.6 percent during the first quarter, compared with the same period last year, the report said.

As factories increase production to meet demand, industrial output will be 22 percent greater than during the same period a year earlier, the report said. Recent salary rises for state employees and the gradual freeing of oil prices will add inflationary pressures, it added.

In response to rising prices, the government said last week said it was banning new construction permits this year and freezing loans to nonstate projects.

As a result, investment in fixed assets by state enterprises is expected to slow to an annual growth rate of 36 percent in the first three months, the report said.

Last year, fixed-asset investment by state enterprises increased an estimated 58 percent, driving economic growth along at a 13 percent clip but also pushing inflation to a four-year high of 19.6 percent in major cities, the State Statistics Bureau said.

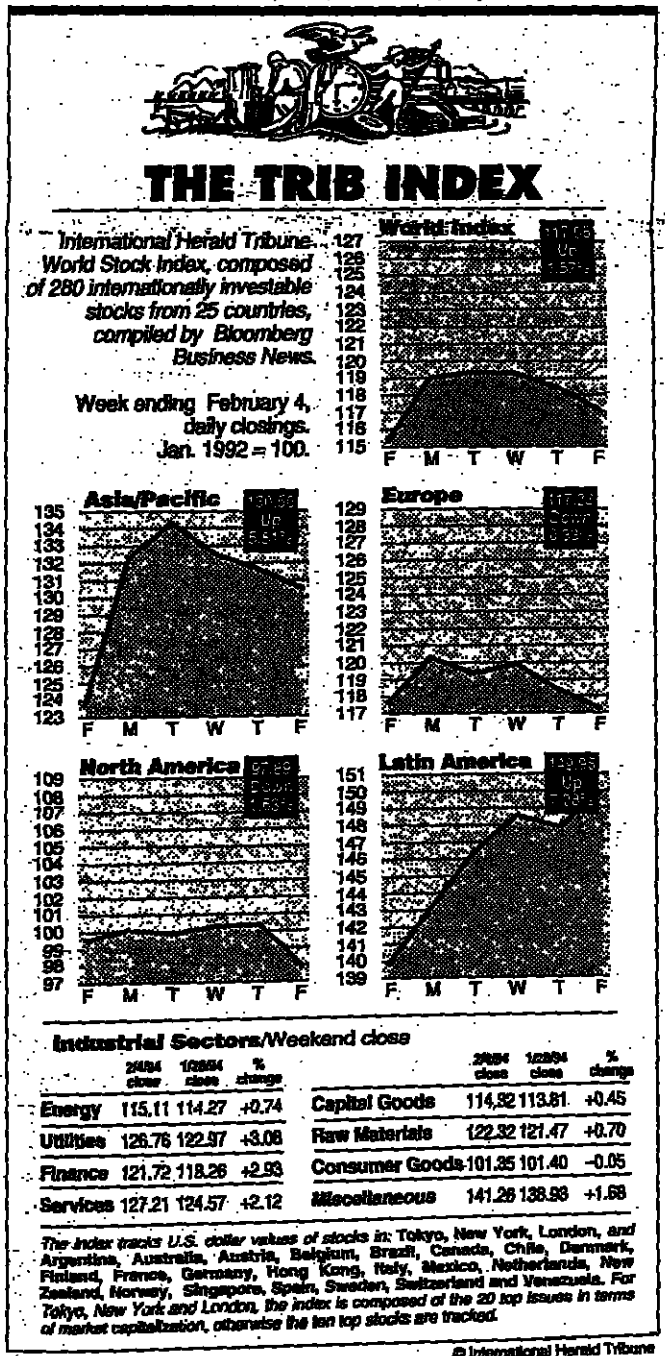
China's last period of high-speed growth ended in 1988, when 18 percent nationwide inflation prompted panic buying and bank runs, fanning the democracy protests in 1989.

### French Join Water Project

Lyonnaise des Eaux-Dumez Group said its Sino-French Holdings unit, a joint venture with Hong Kong's New World Development Co., has signed a 1.5 billion yuan (\$172 million) contract with the city of Guangzhou to build and operate a water-treatment plant, Reuters reported from Hong Kong.

The French services and civil engineering company and New World, a leading Hong Kong property and hotel conglomerate, each hold 50 percent of Sino-French, which will build, finance and operate the plant for 30 years.

The joint venture owns 50 percent of the plant.



## CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	Feb. 4	Feb. 3	Jan. 31
Australia	1.36	1.35	1.35
Canada	0.71	0.71	0.71
Denmark	6.46	6.46	6.46
France	166.35	166.35	166.35
Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	109.00	109.00	109.00
Netherlands	2.20	2.20	2.20
Sweden	8.46	8.46	8.46
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	1.48
UK	0.65	0.65	0.65
US Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yen	109.00	109.00	109.00

Other Dollar Values	Feb. 4	Feb. 3	Jan. 31
Canada	0.71	0.71	0.71
France	166.35	166.35	166.35
Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	109.00	109.00	109.00
Netherlands	2.20	2.20	2.20
Sweden	8.46	8.46	8.46
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	1.48
UK	0.65	0.65	0.65
US Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yen	109.00	109.00	109.00

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day
Canada	0.71	0.71	0.71
France	166.35	166.35	166.35
Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	109.00	109.00	109.00
Netherlands	2.20	2.20	2.20
Sweden	8.46	8.46	8.46
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	1.48
UK	0.65	0.65	0.65
US Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yen	109.00	109.00	109.00

Source: Reuters, Bloomberg, and other financial news services. All rates are for US dollars unless otherwise specified.

## Bombay Notebook

### Bringing It Home To Buy a House Money From Hong Kong Boosts Real Estate Prices

Bombay speculators are counting on at least one group of investors weighing the future prospects of India against China to drive the local real estate market to still greater heights.

With wide economic reform under way and full convertibility of the rupee likely within two years, investment flows from expatriate Indians scattered around the world are expected to gain strength.

Any difficulties for Hong Kong's Indian business community could hasten the process. Many people of Indian descent who live in Hong Kong approach its 1997 return to Chinese rule with trepidation, particularly as some could find themselves stateless if forced to leave the British colony.

As such, news that Indian investors based in Hong Kong were behind a recent record price for a plot of land — nearly double analysts' predictions — has set the Bombay property market alight.

The sale "has upset all calculations of developers here and opened unlimited possibilities of the market going haywire," the Sunday Times of India reported.

Bombay's real estate prices have always been much higher than most foreigners would expect, but deals in recent months are taking prime residential prices to Tokyo and Hong Kong levels.

New apartments being built by the National Center for the Performing Arts to the specifications demanded by Indians who have lived abroad recently brought about 21,000 rupees (about \$700) per square foot. There is talk they could hit 35,000 rupees, keeping up with rapid escalations elsewhere in the crowded city.

"I bought my place less than two years ago for 14 lakh (1.4 million rupees)," said Ashok Agarwal, general manager of Buena Vista Television (India) Ltd. "I could sell it today for 45 lakh. But what good is the money to me with prices going higher?"

### How to Drive Them to Soft Drink?

Despite a difficult history in India, global soft-drink makers still have a thirst for deal-making and expansion.

Coca-Cola Co., back in India after a 16-year exile imposed because it refused to reveal its secret drink formula or divest 60 percent of the company, recently paid \$60 million for Parle Exports Ltd., the makers of Thumbs Up cola and other drinks.

Now, according to several reports, at least four multinational beverage manufacturers are wooing Duke's, which controls major sections of Bombay's market.

Some simple arithmetic explains the scramble. In the United States, an average person consumes 265 servings of soft drinks annually; the world average is 80. In India, where more than 250 million people have been identified as middle class, the average is three cans or bottles per person a year.

But a loss of protection from foreign competition and capital has stirred some of the country's most powerful businessmen into action as India begins to ignore self-reliance in favor of global competition.

Arguing for a "level playing field," a group led by a scooter maker, Rahul Bajaj, and an office equipment manufacturer, B.K. Modi, is lobbying for more time and greater means to prepare for a new era of competition in a largely closed market of 900 million people.

Kevin Murphy

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## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by James E. Connell

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Yield	Terms
<b>Floating Rate Notes</b>						
Council of Europe Resettlement Fund	\$100	1995	0.60	100	—	Over 3-month Libor — when Libor is 0%—4% for the first six months, and 0%—4.25% for the second six months. Fees not disclosed. (Salomon Brothers)
Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society	£100	1999	0.10	99.81	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1996. Fungible with outstanding issues, raising total to £300 million. Fees not disclosed. (Barclays Bank)
Goldman Sachs	€150	2004	—	99.80	—	Coupon pays the 3-month Bankers Acceptance rate flat. Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Rabobank Nederland	\$100	1995	1/2	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Interest accrues only on days when the Deutsche Mark/U.S. dollar rate is between 1.62 and 1.88 DM per dollar. (Samuel Montagu & Co.)
<b>Fixed-Coupons</b>						
China	\$1,000	2004	6 1/2	99.406	99.00	Seasonally. Noncallable global issue. Fees 0.375%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
General Electric Capital Corp.	\$250	1996	4 1/4	100.99	99.80	Reaffirmed at 99.99. Seasonally. Fees 1 1/2%. (CS First Boston)
Volkswagen Int'l Finance	DM 500	1999	5 1/2	102	99.15	Reaffirmed at 99.80. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (CS First Boston)
Japan Finance Corp. for Municipal Enterprises	¥100	2004	6 1/4	99.81	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (S.G. Warburg Securities)
Royal Bank of Scotland	£500	2004	6 1/2	100.98	—	Reaffirmed at 99.95. Seasonally. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (S.G. Warburg Securities)
S.G. Warburg Group	£125	Perpet	9	101.73	—	Undated, subordinated bonds reaffirmed at 99.97. Callable from 1999 to 2024 at par or the flat yield of the equivalent U.S. government bond, whichever is higher. From 2024, the bonds are callable only at par. (S.G. Warburg Securities)
Compagnie Bancaire	FF 2,000	2004	6 1/2	101 1/2	100.40	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 4 billion francs. Fees 0.375%. (Crédit Commercial de France)
Renaissance	FF 2,000	2004	6 1/2	101.26	99.00	Reaffirmed at 99.65. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Société Générale)
Nederland Waterschapbank	DF 300	2004	5 1/2	99.87	98.80	Noncallable. Reaffirmed at 99.12. Fees 1 1/2%. (ING Bank)
Rabobank Nederland	DF 500	2004	5 1/2	101	99.60	Reaffirmed at 100.25. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (Rabobank Nederland)
SNS Groep NV	DF 500	1999	5 1/2	100 1/4	99.80	Reaffirmed at 100.05. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (SNS Bank Nederland)
Berliner Handels- und Bank	DM 150,000	2001	8 1/4	101.70	99.70	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana)
Frankfurt Bank	DM 300	1999	5 1/4	101.125	98.80	Reaffirmed at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l)
Crédit Local de France	ECU 300	1999	5 1/4	101.125	98.80	Reaffirmed at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l)
Portugal	ECU 750	2004	6	98.325	97.45	Noncallable global issue. Fees 0.35%. (Paribas Capital Markets, Dresdner, MS)
Toronto Dominion Bank	AS 100	1997	5 1/2	100.90	99.30	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2%. (Hambros Bank)
<b>Equity-Linked</b>						
Hong Kong China Treasury (British Virgin Islands)	\$120	1999	2	100	—	Redeemable at 117 1/2% on Dec. 31, 1997. Callable from 1995 to 1997 at 100%, declining annually by 0.50%, if the issuer's stock price is at least 130% of the conversion price for 30 days. Convertible at \$172 Hong Kong dollars. Other terms will be filed Feb. 7. (Davis Securities Inc.)
Industrial Credit & Investment Corp. of India	\$175	2000	2 1/2	100	—	Noncallable. Convertible at 2,200 rupees per share, and at 21.27 rupees per dollar, on 10% premium. Fees 2 1/2%. (J.P. Morgan Securities)
Itchu Fuel	\$150	1998	1 1/2	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,025 yen per share, and at 25.43 yen per dollar, at 10% premium. Fees 2 1/2%. (Pélico Bank)
Tanayong Public Company	\$130	2004	3 1/2	100	—	Coupon indicated at 3 1/2% to 4%. Redeemable in 1999 to yield 1 to 2 over Treasury. Convertible at 106 rupees per share, and at 25.43 yen per dollar. Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set Feb. 2. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Tata Iron & Steel	\$100	1999	2 1/2	100	—	Callable from 1996 if company's stock trades at 130% or more than the conversion price, or at any time if less than 5% of the issue is outstanding. Convertible at a 10%—12% premium. Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set before Feb. 3. (JCS First Boston, IFC)
United Engineers	\$200	2004	2	100	—	Redeemable to yield 5.04%. Convertible at 1,605 rupees per share, and at 27.85 yen per dollar, on 10% premium. Fees 2 1/2%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l)

# Chile CEO Tightening Will Flatten the Curve

## Forced Out In Copper Scandal

### Dec. 21 Meeting Set the Stage

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SANTIAGO**—The chief executive of the world's biggest copper producer, the state-run Chile Copper Corp., resigned on Saturday as the result of a scandal over \$206 million in losses on futures trading. On Friday night, Alejandro Fontana, the chief of the company, released a preliminary internal audit that blamed senior managers for allowing the company's chief trader to run up the losses.

On Saturday, the government said that President Patricio Aylwin had accepted Mr. Fontana's resignation and had appointed the deputy economy minister, Jorge Rodríguez, to replace him.

Mr. Aylwin has ordered a judicial inquiry into the case. The losses were accumulated by Juan Pablo Davila, the chief trader who has resigned since the scandal broke. Mr. Davila told his superiors two weeks ago that the losses had begun when he confused a buy and a sell order. To cover up, he said, he began speculating in futures contracts on international metals markets and made \$500 trades between last September and January.

But the losses grew. Mr. Noemi said on Friday night that Mr. Davila had run up losses of \$164 million in copper contracts, \$31 million in silver contracts and \$11 million in gold trades.

In addition, Mr. Noemi said, Codelco was responsible for open futures contracts that would represent a loss of \$100 million if they were closed out at current prices.

Mr. Noemi has consistently denied the losses were a result of fraud. But on Friday night, he said nothing could be ruled out. "Every day I am considering a new viewpoint," he said.

The preliminary audit said Mr. Davila had exceeded limits on his trading that allowed him to expose the company to losses of up to \$1 million. The audit further said there had been a lack of supervision by his superiors and by Codelco's finance department.

Codelco's head of sales, Owen Guerin, and his deputy, Carlos Depuch, have resigned as well. Mr. Noemi informed of a change in policy in October 1990, when Mr. Noemi authorized Codelco to act as a trader for the first time, speculating by buying and selling futures not backed up by the company's own production.

(Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

**NEW YORK**—The first increase in short-term U.S. interest rates since February 1989 will benefit long-term interest rates and help narrow the spread between short and long rates, analysts said.

The Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, announced Friday a slight increase in short-term interest rates at the conclusion of the Federal Open Market Committee's discussion of monetary policy.

The Fed's new target for the federal funds rate, the rate at which banks lend each other money overnight, is 3.25 percent, 25 basis points up from the 3 percent that had been the target since Sept. 4, 1992.

The Fed's move "will ultimately benefit the long end and flatten the yield curve," said Robert Bannon, who watches the central bank for the consulting firm IDEA.

The idea is that the Fed's vigilance about the potential for inflation in the future will reassure investors in longer-term U.S. Treasury securities. These investors normally demand a yield premium for holding paper with maturities 10 or 30 years out. Inflation erodes the value of any fixed-income security.

Indeed, shorter-term U.S. Treasury securities suffered the heaviest losses in Friday trading and the key yield spread between the two-year note and the 30-year bond narrowed to 196 basis points. That spread, which widens in response to fears of inflation, was 213 points just a week earlier.

The last time the spread brushed the 190-point mark was in October, at the height of the long bond rally.

## Dec. 21 Meeting Set the Stage

Bloomberg Business News

**WASHINGTON**—Policymakers of the Federal Reserve System, divided over the degree of inflationary threat, decided not to push up interest rates at the Federal Open Market Committee meeting on Dec. 21.

The FOMC left that move for last week's meeting. Minutes of the December meeting were released on Friday after the normal six-week delay. They showed that two of the Fed governors, Wayne Angell and Lawrence Lindsey, voted against the neutral Fed stance at the meeting. They were protesting what they felt was a sluggishness by the central bank in heading off potential inflationary pressures.

They believed that monetary policy was overly accommodative and needed to be adjusted promptly. Mr. Angell's views finally prevailed last week, an ironic development because he is leaving the Federal Reserve Board this week and did not attend the latest meeting.

The Fed policymakers laid the groundwork for Friday's interest rate increase in December, saying that when they pushed up rates, they should make their move at an FOMC meeting, not between meetings, for fear of upsetting financial markets in thin year-end trading.

The 3-year note fell 12 1/2 points to 99 3/32. Its yield surged to 4.4 percent from 4.27 percent on Thursday and 4.10 a week earlier, the highest since January 1993.

"The tightening is going to be relatively good for the long end and people are putting in flattening trades," said Jaz Singh, vice president at Sanwa-BGK Securities. He said the tightening "cannot be just a psychological move," but the start of a new tightening cycle.

"It's not 25 basis points that will make a difference," he said. "The long end had been expecting a tightening and it's reassuring not to have to deal with uncertainty."

Investors in longer Treasury securities had been growing concerned that the Fed might remain too accommodative too long and let inflationary pressure build up as the U.S. economy picks up steam. This uncertainty had played a role in the performance of the long end since November, as a year-long rally ran out of gas.

"I think it would have been disturbing for the long end if the Fed had not done anything," said Marc Wanshel, vice president and economist at J. P. Morgan Securities.

"There is some initial reaction in which the entire market is going to be hurt," he acknowledged, but the sense that the market is confident that the Fed is ahead, this will benefit the flattening of the curve."

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Feb. 7 - 11

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

### Asia-Pacific

Feb. 7 Tokyo: January bank deposits and lending.  
Feb. 8 Tokyo: December and 1993 current account figures and December domestic and foreign securities investment.  
Feb. 9 Tokyo: Current account surplus up 15.0 percent in December, to \$13.0 billion, 1993 at record \$131.8 billion.  
Feb. 10 Tokyo: Third-quarter gross domestic product.  
Feb. 11 Tokyo: Pico Far East Holdings earnings expected.  
Feb. 12 Tokyo: Government to submit tax-reform proposals.  
Feb. 13 Tokyo: Yoko Kaseki, chairman of the Japan Automobile Parts Industry Association, to discuss Japan-U.S. trade dispute at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan.  
Feb. 14 Tokyo: Foreign exchange expected.  
Feb. 15 Tokyo: Forecast fiscal 1994 national growth.  
Feb. 16 Tokyo: Bank of Japan Governor Yasuhiro Miwa to give regular press conference.  
Feb. 17 Tokyo: September quarter balance of payments.

### Europe

Feb. 7 Frankfurt: December producer prices for eastern Germany expected through Tuesday.  
Feb. 8 Frankfurt: January cost of living index.  
Feb. 9 Frankfurt: January cost of living index.  
Feb. 10 Frankfurt: December retail sales.  
Feb. 11 Frankfurt: December retail sales.

### The Americas

Feb. 7 Washington: Producer and costs for the fourth quarter.  
Feb. 8 Washington: Producer and costs for the fourth quarter.

Madrid: January unemployment.  
Feb. 7 Madrid: Consumer price index.  
Feb. 8 Madrid: Consumer price index.  
Feb. 9 Madrid: Consumer price index.  
Feb. 10 Madrid: Consumer price index.  
Feb. 11 Madrid: Consumer price index.

London: December consumer credit.  
Feb. 7 London: Consumer credit.  
Feb. 8 London: Consumer credit.  
Feb. 9 London: Consumer credit.  
Feb. 10 London: Consumer credit.  
Feb. 11 London: Consumer credit.

Paris: Third-quarter industrial production.  
Feb. 7 Paris: Industrial production.  
Feb. 8 Paris: Industrial production.  
Feb. 9 Paris: Industrial production.  
Feb. 10 Paris: Industrial production.  
Feb. 11 Paris: Industrial production.

Brussels: Economy Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso addresses nation on his economic plan. Officials from International Monetary Fund scheduled to arrive for talks on Brazilian economy.

New York: Two-day annual utility mergers and acquisitions symposium.

Houston: Compaq Computer Corp. announcement of Compaq Aero, its first notebook personal computer, to compete against earlier entrants from Hewlett-Packard Co. and Gateway 2000 Inc.

Austin, Texas: SEMI, the U.S. semiconductor industry trade group, schedules meetings on new technical standards as well as ultrathin manufacturing processes. Through Feb. 11.

Albuquerque, N.M.: American Defense Production Association, Robotics and Automation Conference, with government, academic and industry representatives, discussing the latest technology in robotics and automation and their potential uses for defense-related purposes. Through Feb. 10.

Chicago: Canadian Pacific, earnings expected.  
Feb. 7 Chicago: Canadian Pacific, earnings expected.

Orlando: Duff & Phelps, Elico Group, Jones Apparel Group Inc., Lockheed, Long Island Lighting, Services Corp., International Shoe Co., Time Warner, Transco Energy.

Feb. 8 Washington: Productivity and costs for the fourth quarter.  
Feb. 9 Washington: Productivity and costs for the fourth quarter.

Washington: Monthly housing starts report.  
Feb. 7 Washington: Housing starts report.

Minneapolis: Northwest Airlines union, which received convertible preferred stock this summer in exchange for wages and benefits cuts, must decide whether to convert it into common stock now or wait another 10 years.

Los Angeles: Allied-Signal, American Cyanamid, Amstar-Busch, Brunswick Corp., Greyhound Lines, Kroger, Morrison Knudsen, Ryder System, Tyco Toys, V.F. Corp., York International Corp., Feb. 8: City of Los Angeles International Airport. Up 0.8 percent-1.0 percent.

Washington: Two-day Federal Telecom Conference explores growth in sales of equipment to the U.S. government.

San Francisco: Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims.

Washington: House Ways and Means subcommittee holds final hearing on health-care reform.

San Francisco: February inflation. Outlook: 38 percent for the month.

Wilmington, Delaware: Columbia Gas System Inc. bankruptcy court hearing on a variety of matters in the long running Chapter 11 case.

Boulder, Colorado: Celestial Seasonings holds 10.5 percent shareholders meeting since the herb tea manufacturer went public.

New York: Honeywell Inc. holds an analysts meeting.

San Francisco: B.F. Goodrich, Cinnamin Station, Continental Corp., Enserch Corp., Fanchill Corp., Fleming Corp., General Motors, Harsco, Hercules, Illinois Tool Works, Noranda, Safety-Kleen, Smith International.

## MARKETS: Double Trouble

Continued from Page 9

markets Friday indicate bond prices will keep falling. This is a further response to disappointment at the Bundesbank's failure to cut interest rates last week.

The quarter-point increase in rates by the Federal Reserve bank on Friday can only feed fears that the pace of Bundesbank easing will be slowed. A slowdown in the pace of German rate cuts would cloud prospects of economic recovery in Europe, which have assumed the recovery is just around the corner.

Another worry for European stock markets is what the U.S. rate rise means for the heavy flow of American money that has poured into and fueled the increase in local stock markets. Will this flow now be halted? Will it be reversed?

"Markets are headed for a possibly vicious correction," Simon Crane, a London-based trading adviser, asserted. Still, for now he sees nothing more than "a classic shake-out" after a long period of rising asset prices "that will set the stage for the next leg of the rally."

While U.S. stock prices reacted sharply, with the Dow Jones industrial average off 96 points, analysts note that the bond market kept its cool. The yield on 30-year government bonds on Friday rose a scant 6 basis points, while that on 2-year notes moved up 13 basis points.

But the relative stability of the long-term rate, which is most influential on investment decisions, was taken as a sign that America's investment-led business recovery is not in jeopardy.

Nevertheless, prospects are high that monetary policy will continue to fuel U.S. markets as analysts warn a Fed's increase is only the first in a series.

Marc W. Wanshel at J.P. Morgan & Co. in New York said he saw another rise of a quarter point, or 25 basis points, next month in the federal funds rate, the rate banks charge each other for overnight loans. John Lipsky at Salomon Brothers Inc. said he expected an increase of 50 to 75 basis points by midyear.

Both analysts forecast that U.S. economic growth, which in the fourth quarter was running at an annual rate of 5.9 percent, would continue well in excess of the 2.5 percent rate believed to be consistent with stable prices.

The obvious beneficiary from all this is the dollar, which advanced sharply Friday.

The dollar benefits from an uptick in short-term interest rates because this narrows the gap against German levels. That gap still remains wide — about 200 basis points — and that is expected to restrain the dollar's advance.

The dollar did surge on Friday, closing at 1.7610 DM. But Mr. Crane said this simply "puts a floor underneath the dollar. It's now unlikely to weaken substantially, but it's not about to move rampantly higher."

Paul Chertkow, London-based analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland, and a long-time dollar optimist, said the currency "will quickly move up to the 1.80 DM level, but will take some time to get beyond that."

The timing of the expected cuts in German rates is now the big question. The Bundesbank failed to cut rates last week, as many had hoped, because of over-target growth in the money supply.

Reasons for the spent in December's data, but analysts fear the distortion will also foil the January data.

In addition, there is now a worry that the strength of the dollar will become an additional constraint on Germany's willingness to reduce interest rates.

But Ulrich Beckmann at Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt dismissed these fears. "This is not enough to prevent the Bundesbank from easing," he said. "The spread in favor of the mark is still over 200 basis points. This is down from 560 basis points that the dollar has only gradually appreciated."

Mr. Lipsky agreed. "My guess is that the current exchange rate represents no problem for the Bundesbank. Only a sudden, significant move up would be likely to influence the Bundesbank's conduct."

## STOCKS: New York Seems Stable

Continued from Page 9

who put money into the market on Jan. 1 would still have earned as of Friday almost as much as a full year's return on Treasury bills or short-term certificates of deposit, even after the Fed's rate increase.

There are, of course, always contrarians. Some economists think the economy is not as prosperous as it appears to be and Friday's market plunge could be the beginning of a long slide. Many investors are likely to consider Friday's decline "a buying opportunity," said A. Gary Shilling, who heads an economics consulting firm in Springfield, New Jersey. "I think that is the wrong reaction," he said. The stock market "has been heavily levitating," with people putting money into "stocks by default."

"I think there's a real-for-sure correction coming. So instead of this being a buying opportunity it becomes a Chinese water torture-type market," with a series of small rallies followed by further declines.

L. Lynn Hopewell of the Monitor Group, an investment advisory firm in Falls Church, Virginia, however, urged his clients not to worry about the downturn. He recalled the case of a client who left on a vacation cruise in January of 1993. "When he got back in December he called and said, 'How'd I do?' We said, 'Fine. You made 6 percent.'"

Although Friday's loss on Wall Street was the worst since Nov. 15, 1991, when the Dow fell 120 points, advisers said investors ought to keep the dive in perspective: The 1991 plunge was 3.4 percent, and this one was only 2.9 percent, because the blue-chip index was at a higher level. In the 1929 crash the Dow dropped 38.33 points, a decline of nearly 13 percent.

As long as the American economy expands, there will be an upward bias to stock prices as companies report rising earnings and have the wherewithal to increase dividends.

In contrast to Friday, through the month of January the Dow industrials had gained 6 percent, reaching an all-time high of 2,978.36 last Monday. Indeed the index remains higher than where it started the year. Thus, an investor

transforming communications and entertainment in Europe as they are expected to in the United States.

The best example is Britain, where liberal rules on foreign ownership of cable systems and a near-total deregulation of the telephone business have created a unique laboratory for companies that will be prime contractors for the so-called U.S. information superhighway.

Other European nations are heading at varying speeds in the same direction. And although none of them are likely to be as wide open to U.S. investment as Britain, all are expected to need the money and expertise that American companies can provide.

As the dominant owners of the networks that are carried over cable lines or sent direct into European homes by satellite, American companies also face a decision on how European they should be.

## Euromarkets At a Glance

Source: Euromarket Stock Exchange

lay almost as much as a rule  
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nge could be the beginning of  
g slide. Many investors are likel  
consider Friday's decline "a buy  
opportunity," said A. Gary Sh  
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ting firm in Springfield, Ne  
sey. "I think that is the worst  
action," he said. The stock mark  
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# China Caps Stock Issues At Last Year's Level

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BEIJING — China, as part of its drive to cool the economy, has capped expansion of its stock markets at 1993 levels, the official People's Daily reported Sunday.  
The State Council Securities Policy Committee has set a quota of 5.5 billion yuan (\$632.1 million) of new issues to domestic investors this year, the same as last year's quota, the paper said. That means another year of cautious growth following a flood of 13 billion yuan in listings in 1992.  
"This year, new stocks will be released at a suitable time, taking into account the capacity of the market and the speed of its expansion," the paper quoted Ma Zhongzhi, the committee's deputy director, as telling a national meeting.  
Mr. Ma declined to detail the

## WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agency Trans-Press

### Amsterdam

The Amsterdam stock exchange held onto its positive mood last week. The CBS all-share index closing at 293.1 points, up 1.17 percent from the week before.

KLM featured after announcing a surprisingly good third quarter. The stock price advanced 10 percent to 52 guilders.

### Frankfurt

The German market enjoyed a strong beginning to the week, but fell back from Thursday on disappointment at strong money supply growth and steady interest rates. Some traders had hoped the Bundesbank would cut at least one key rate, but the central bank decided to make no changes.

The DAX index rose by a mere 0.23 percent on the week, to 2,138.25 points, and traders said the market remained more volatile

than usual. Volume rose to 53.98 billion Deutsche marks, from 47.47 billion the previous week.

### Hong Kong

Share prices soared as overseas institutional investors flooded back to the market, particularly from the United States and Japan.

The market rose 6.8 percent during the week with the key Hang Seng Index gaining 779.74 points to close the week's trading at 12,157.57. Average daily volume was 11,033 billion Hong Kong dollars, up from the previous week's 9,162 billion dollars.

Brokers believed foreign interest was in anticipation that China would finally approve a financing package for Hong Kong's multi-billion dollar airport project.

### London

A sharp rise in shares in British

Aerospace and fresh hopes of a cut in British interest rates pushed the stock exchange's FTSE 100 share index through the 3,500-point level for the first time on Thursday.

But expectations of an imminent rise in U.S. interest rates — confirmed on Friday — cut the gains and the index ended the week up just 28 points, at 3,447.4 points, a rise of 0.81 percent.

Shares in British Aerospace climbed 131 pence to 575 after BAE announced the sale of its 80 percent holding in Rover to BMW.

### Milan

Record highs kept tumbling in Milan last week.  
The market's Comit index gained 4.05 percent, rising 420 points to 10,782.

Montedison climbed 7 percent on rumors of stake-building. Fiat, despite a 1993 loss of 1.8 trillion lire, managed to calm shareholder fears on the future and jumped 7 percent over the week.

Credito Italiano, up 11.6 percent, and Ambroveneto, up 11.2 percent, were in demand, helped by the successful privatization of IRI. The offer of a stake in the state-controlled bank was over-subscribed and sold out in two days.

### Paris

The Bourse remained at near-record levels even though German interest rate news dampened the market. But traders said the market was becoming impatient about continued high French rates and dismal employment levels.

The CAC 40 index, after reaching a record high on Wednesday, ended at 2,329.17, 16 points up, a 0.69 percent rise.

### Singapore

The stock market ended the week firmer after the United States lifted its trade embargo on Vietnam on Thursday.

The key indicator, the blue-chip Straits Times Industrial index, moved up 60.9 points, to 2,369.97, a rise of 2.6 percent.

### Tokyo

Share prices zoomed up as foreign investors remained net buyers, bolstering a market swayed by domestic turmoil over political and tax reforms.

The Nikkei average of 225 leading issues fluctuated after soaring 1,471.24 points on Monday — the third largest daily gain on record — to close the week at 20,301.43 points, up 8.2 percent.

Foreign investors continued to buy on prospects that the Japanese stock market would catch up with booming bourses abroad.

Sony gained 420 yen to 6,280 yen and NEC 68 yen to 1,050 yen. Nomura Securities added 150 yen to 2,270 yen and Yamaichi Securities 89 yen to 889 yen.

### Zurich

Foreign buying helped the Zurich market edge up last week.  
The Swiss Performance Index reached the 2,000-point level to reach 2,004.74, a rise of 0.9 percent.

The market remained nervous, however, over the Bundesbank's failure to cut key interest rates.

Union Bank of Switzerland, expected to announce good profit figures on Feb. 25, gained 34 Swiss francs to 1,513; Swiss Bank Corp. rose 13 to 525 and Credit Suisse 10 to 751.

## SHORT COVER

### Honda Warns of Pullout From Rover

LONDON (Reuters) — Honda Motor Co. may pull out of Rover Group if Rover loses its British status as a result of control by Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, Honda's chief executive said Sunday.

The executive, Nobuhiko Kawamoto, said on television that if Rover "becomes only a joint venture with BMW, and Rover thereby ceases to be a British company, our cooperative relationship with Rover will not last long."

Honda has 20 percent of the car operations of Rover, which was sold by British Aerospace PLC to BMW for \$800 million (\$1.2 billion) last week.

BMW's chairman, Bernd Pischke, asked what it would mean if Honda walked away, replied: "I think it would mean for Honda as well as for Rover tremendous losses and I think it would be irresponsible to accept this." But he said BMW wanted Honda to stay and added, "I would obviously assure them as well that we will respect their interests."

### GM Has Little Profit to Share in U.S.

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Jack Smith, chief executive of General Motors Corp., has said that most of the company's U.S. workers will not receive profit sharing checks this year because GM's core North American operations did not recover sufficiently in 1993.

"I don't want anyone declaring that we're all fixed. We still have work to do," he said Saturday at the Chicago Auto Show. Analysts estimate GM's North American auto operations had a loss of more than \$1 billion last year, after interest, taxes and special items. That was an improvement from a loss of \$4.5 billion in 1992.

### Malawi to Ease Exchange Controls

BLANTYRE, Malawi (AFP) — Malawi will dramatically ease exchange controls on Monday to stimulate growth and exports, Francis Perera Moyo, governor of the central bank, has said.

Importers will no longer have to apply to the central bank for foreign exchange approval, Mr. Moyo said, while regular exporters will be allowed to open foreign-currency denominated accounts with the bank.

### Claims Mount in Omni Bankruptcy

ZURICH (Reuters) — Atag Ernst & Young, administrator of the bankrupt Omni Holding AG, says creditors have filed claims exceeding 3.02 billion Swiss francs (\$2.08 billion) against the fugitive Swiss financier, Werner Key, according to media reports.

In a letter to creditors, the accounting firm said claims of 519 million francs had been rejected, while claims totaling 1.66 billion were put on hold due to insufficient information. Claims of 842 million francs against Mr. Key have been accepted. The former head of Omni is wanted for fraud and forgery.

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# MONDAY SPORTS

## Norman, Recovered, Wins by 1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHUKET, Thailand (AP) — Australia's Greg Norman, too sick to even lift a club the day before competition began, won the Johnnie Walker Classic golf tournament Sunday, beating Fred Couples by one stroke.

Norman, who said he picked up a lung infection while playing in the Dubai Classic last month, shot a course record 8-under-par 64 on Sunday over the 7,049-yard, par-72 Blue Canyon Country Club course for a total of 277.

"Beware of a sick golfer," Norman said.

By edging Couples — who held or shared the lead for the first three rounds — Norman also moved up from No. 2 to take over Nick Faldo's position as the world's No. 1 golfer in the Sony rankings. Faldo, from South Africa, failed to make the cut Friday at the halfway point.

Couples shot 70 Sunday for a four-day total of 278. Bernhard Langer also shot 70 and finished third, two strokes behind Norman. Ian Woosnam, tied with Couples for the lead after three rounds, shot 73 to take fourth at 281.

Norman said his future plans included more play in Europe. "I would like to play the Scottish Open because I am not played there," he said. "I am going to play five tournaments in Europe, 18 in the States and one in Japan."

In Pebble Beach, California, the script has read like something out of Ponce de Leon's travel diary. You want the fountain of youth? Find 17-Mile Drive in Carmel and take the winding road up to The Lodge at Pebble Beach.

First it was Arnold Palmer, 64, charging into the picture on Thursday with a 69 and then it was Tom Watson, 44, shooting the lights out on Friday, and on Saturday it was Johnny Miller, 46, rediscovering his game and shooting a 67 that put him just one stroke out of the lead going into the final round of the AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-AM.

But a child still led them. Dudley Hart, 25, shot 70 and stood at 10-under 286, 1 stroke better than Miller and a 2 strokes ahead of Watson.

(AP, NYT)



Greg Norman beat Fred Couples by one stroke in Thailand.

## Once Again, South Bend Jinx Sinks UCLA

The Associated Press

Once again, Notre Dame played a rude host to the University of California at Los Angeles.

Monny Williams scored 28 points and Notre Dame roughed up No. 4 UCLA, 79-63, in South Bend, Indiana, on Saturday for its fifth straight victory at home against the Bruins.

The first sellout of the season at the Joyce Athletic and Convocation Center saw the Fighting Irish (7-13) win for only the second time in eight games. The Bruins (15-2), fell from the No. 1 ranking with a loss at California last week.

The last time the Bruins came to South Bend, they were 21-2 and ranked No. 2, but lost to Notre Dame 84-71 on Feb. 22, 1992. And in one of the biggest upsets in NCAA history, the Irish beat No. 1 UCLA 71-70 on Jan. 19, 1974, to end the Bruins' record 88-game winning streak.

"It wasn't the building," said UCLA coach Jim Harrick. "They just played good and we didn't. We were on our heels all day."

The Irish used a tenacious man-to-man defense that wiped out the Bruins' flashy running game and held them to their lowest point total of the season. Forced to fire away from long range most of the second half, UCLA was 0-of-16 from 3-point range for the game.

The Bruins shot a season-low 31.7 percent from the field, while the Irish shot their best percentage of the season, 57.1 percent.

No. 1 Duke 78, Clemson 74; Grant Hill scored a career-high 33 points as No. 1 Duke edged Clemson in Durham, North Carolina.

Freshman Jeff Capel took a pass inside from Hill for a dunk with 2:04 left that gave the Blue Devils a 74-72 lead.

Duke (16-2, 7-2 Atlantic Coast Conference) was coming off an 89-78 loss to No. 2 North Carolina, while Clemson (12-9, 3-5) was looking to follow up on a 19-point win over Georgia Tech.

No. 2 North Carolina 77, N. Carolina St. 64; In Raleigh, North Carolina, Dante Calabria and Jerry Stackhouse helped hold off North Carolina State midway through the second half.

Although Calabria only had seven points, he scored five in a row to break a tie at 55. Stackhouse got 11 of his 17 points in the second half.

Derrick Phelps also had 17 points for North Carolina (19-3, 7-2 Atlantic Coast Conference). N.C. State (6-13, 2-7) took a 55-53 lead when Jeremy Hyatt hit a short jumper at 10:13.

No. 5 Connecticut 73, Miami 57; Donyell Marshall scored 20 points after a slow start and Connecticut welcomed back coach Jim Calhoun with a victory in Storrs, Connecticut.

Marshall, the Huskies' leading scorer, was held to just three free throws in the first half. He didn't make his first field goal until 14:47 of the second half, ending a 0-for-12 drought. He finished with 6 for 23 from the floor.

No. 6 Arkansas 131, Montevallo 63; Scooty Thurman scored 16 points during an early 28-3 spree.

The win helped Michigan (15-4, 7-2 Big Ten) stay in a first-place tie with Indiana. Michigan State fell to 14-8, 5-5, following its worst offensive performance of the season.

No. 14 Indiana 76, Penn St. 66; Pat Graham scored 21 points and stopped a critical Penn State fast break when he lost a contact lens, giving Indiana the victory in State College, Pennsylvania.

Officials stopped play for Graham with 3:52 left, interrupting a Penn State five-on-four drive that could have cut Indiana's lead to two. After Graham was set, Indiana (14-4, 7-2 in the Big Ten) forced a turnover and the Lions (10-8, 3-6) never came close again.

No. 15 Syracuse 80, Pittsburgh 77; Adrian Autry scored 26 points, including five baskets that halted Pittsburgh runs as Syracuse gained its 10th win in its last 15 road games.

John Wallace added 23 points for the Orangemen (15-3, 8-3 Big East), who pushed Pitt (13-6, 7-4) into third place in the conference.

Ohio State 73, No. 16 Wisconsin 57; Lawrence Funderburke and Tony Watson led a 13-0 run to end the first half, then scored the first six points of a 13-2 second-half surge as Ohio State, playing at home, scored an upset.

Derek Anderson led Ohio State (10-10, 3-6 Big Ten) with 17 points and five assists, while Watson had 16, Funderburke 15 and Greg Simpson 12. Michael Finley scored 18 and Tracy Webster 14 for Wisconsin (14-4, 5-4).

No. 17 Alabama-Birmingham 83, No. 25 Cincinnati 67; Robert Shannon scored 21 points and Alabama-Birmingham, playing at home, improved its shooting to win.

UAB (17-3, 5-2 Great Midwest Conference) had shot only 37 percent in its last five games. But the Blazers made 52 percent overall in beating the Bearcats (15-6, 3-3).

No. 19 California 81, Oregon 61; In Eugene, Oregon, Jason Kidd scored 11 points in a decisive 23-4 second-half surge to lead California.

Scoring: — Penalties: Eric Elwood (7, 14, 25, 26, 28), Wales — Try: Neil Jenkins (25) Penalties: Neil Jenkins (17, 47, 58, 69)

Scoring: — Penalties: Jonathan Collett (5, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)

## Indurain to Skip Tour of Spain, Use Giro as Tuneup to France

Reuters

MADRID — Top Spanish rider Miguel Indurain will skip the Tour of Spain for the third year running in order to concentrate on the Giro d'Italia as a build-up for the Tour de France, the coach of the Banesto cycling team has said.

Indurain's decision casts a cloud of uncertainty over the prestigious team's participation in the Tour of Spain, with the race organizers having hinted that if the three-time Tour de France winner does not ride, the team will be excluded.

"The Giro is not Indurain's aim," said Banesto's coach, Jose Miguel Echazuri. "His entire season turns on the Tour de France."

"We would never put a possible victory in the French race at risk," Echazuri added, explaining that if Indurain took part in the Tour of Spain in April, he would peak too soon to be able to maintain his top form for the Tour de France.

• Joachim Halaszek, 27, Poland's former cycling world champion, has died of heart failure while warming up for a soccer match, the PAP news agency reported Sunday. He won the amateur road race title at the world cycling championships in Chambéry, France, in 1989.

• Fred De Bynne, 63, the leading Belgian cyclist in the 1950s, died Friday in the south of France, Belgian BRT radio reported Saturday.

## England Escapes Upset in Scotland As Wales Trumps Ireland in Rugby

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Full-back Jonathan Callard drove a 37-meter penalty between the posts with the final kick of the game to give England a 15-14 victory over Scotland at Murrayfield.

Some 50,000 fans at Murrayfield thought that Gregor Townsend's drop goal in the final minute Saturday had given the Scots victory.

But England forced an infringement in a maul and Callard broke Scottish hearts by kicking his fifth penalty of the game. He scored all England's points.

England scored the only try, by back-row forward Rob Wainwright, and Gavin Hastings kicked two penalties.

The lead changed hands six times in the game, with the Scots looking

far more impressive than in their losses to New Zealand (51-15) and Wales (29-6), while the English nowhere near as good as their 15-9 victory over the All Blacks in November had suggested.

"There's no doubt we made far too many mistakes today," said England's relieved captain, Will Carling, who hopes to lead his team to a third Grand Slam in four years.

"I didn't think we played very well but if we can play that badly and win things have got to look better for the future," Carling said.

England plays Ireland on Feb. 19, before what is expected to be this season's showdown encounter, England-France on March 5. On the final Saturday, March 19, England will play Wales, which is now 2-0.

Scoring: — Penalties: Jonathan Callard (5, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)

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Scoring: — Penalties: Jonathan Collett (5, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)

Scoring: — Penalties: Jonathan Collett (5, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)

## NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 4

(Continued)

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## NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 4

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# MONDAY SPORTS



Alberto Tomba's supporters didn't let a barrier stop them from congratulating the Italian skier, who fell backward while celebrating Sunday's slalom victory.

## Tomba Grades Out at AA In Last Pre-Olympic Test

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Germany** — Alberto Tomba, getting better as the Winter Olympics get closer, won the last slalom before the Lillehammer Games by more than a second Sunday ahead of Tomas Fogdöe.

The Italian, who led Fogdöe by 0.72 seconds after the first run, produced the third-fastest second run on the Gudiberg course to win the eighth slalom of the season and post his second victory in a row.

Tomba, who won the Jan. 30 slalom in Chamion, France, was the only skier to break 46 seconds in the 58-gate first run, clocking 45.95. He posted a time of 46.52 in the 62-gate second run for a winning aggregate of 1 minute, 32.47 seconds.

"There are still 20 days to go before the Olympic slalom and I hope I can stay in form," Tomba said. "I will keep on training hard and hope for the best."

Tomba's fourth slalom victory of the season brought his career total to 22, second on the all-time list behind Ingemar Stenmark's 40.

The 33-year-old World Cup victor made Tomba the fourth most successful World Cup skier. Stenmark has 86.

The 100 points Tomba picked for his victory moved him to second place overall in World Cup standings, and extended his lead in slalom standings.

Fogdöe, the Swedish slalom World Cup champion last season, who also finished second to Tomba in Chamion, posted a time of 1:33.58, 1.11 seconds back.

Jure Kosir of Slovenia, fourth after the first run, moved one place to finish third in 1:34.21 after breaking a ski tip on the first run.

Peter Koth of Germany, who had the 18th to fourth, while his teammate, Armin Bittner, was fifth.

Thomas Stangassinger of Austria, third after the first run, dropped to ninth.

Tomba, 27, is the only Alpine skier to win consecutive Olympic gold medals in the same event, the giant slalom in 1988 and 1992. He also won the slalom title in 1988.

Tomba fell after crossing the finish line, bringing down a makeshift fence and ending up on his back in a crowd of jubilant supporters. He was mobbed by several female fans but was not injured.

"I was scared for a moment because I have just recovered from an injury," said Tomba, who won in Chamion despite nursing an injured shoulder.

With his performance the last two weekends, Tomba has emerged as the heavy favorite for the slalom gold medal in Lillehammer. He has not won a giant slalom race this season.

The Norwegians suffered a setback before the Winter Games in their country.

Finn-Christian Jagge, the 1992 Olympic slalom champion, and Ole-Christian Furuseth straddled gates and were disqualified, while overall World Cup leader Kjetil André Aamodt fell. All their problems occurred in the first run.

"Maybe our guys already had part of their minds in Lillehammer," said the Norwegian men's team coach, Dieter Bartsch.

Aamodt still holds a healthy lead in the overall standings with 1,087 points. Tomba, who has virtually no shot at the overall title because he skips the speed races, has 764.

Patrick Staub of Switzerland was another top-ranked skier who failed to finish the first run, while Hubert Strolz of Austria fell in the second heat.

Sunday's slalom was the first race in this Bavarian resort since Austrian star Ullrich Maier was killed here during a women's downhill eight days ago. A men's downhill planned for Saturday on the same course was called off for safety reasons, but the slalom — held on a different slope — went ahead.

Tomba, who also won here last season, donated his prize money of 30,000 marks (\$17,000) to a new foundation named after Maier to help victims of skiing accidents on the World Cup circuit.

(AP, Reuters)

## German Teenager Wins Super-G and Schneider Takes World Cup Lead

The Associated Press

**SIERRA NEVADA, Spain** — Hilde Gerg, at 18 the German team's youngest member, won her first World Cup race Sunday, a super-giant slalom, while Vreni Schneider of Switzerland finished 13th to pick up enough points to take the lead in the overall World Cup standings away from season-long rival Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden.

Schneider's 20 points gave her a total of 1,210, just one ahead of Wiberg. Wiberg skied but did not earn any points in the super-G.

Gerg posted a time of 1:47.80, nipping 18-year-old Isolde Kostner of Italy, who was clocked in 1:48.30. Gerg's teammate and roommate, Katharina Gutensohn, was third in 1:48.91.

The powerful Austrian team did not compete in any of the weekend's races because of the death of its star, Ullrich Maier.

Sail Gerg, who became the fourth different winner in the four super-G races this season, said she was shocked by her victory.

"I can't believe it," she said. "I guess I wasn't too bad. I had a good feeling because it was a nice day but I never dreamed I'd win."

Gerg, who is in her first full season on the circuit, had suffered a foot injury just before the season started. Her previous best in any World Cup race was sixth in the super-G in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, last month.

"We're leaving right after the race, so there'll be no party. But the two of us will have Champagne on the plane," Gerg said with a nod toward Gutensohn.

Warwara Zelenskaja of Russia was fourth in 1:48.92, with Heidi Zurbriggen of Switzerland fifth in 1:49.03.

Schneider, 29, won Saturday's slalom with a sensational second run of 48.88 seconds for a total time of 1:41.30 seconds and her 49th World Cup victory.

Wiberg was second in 1:42.66, with Deborah Compagnoni of Italy third in 1:42.70.

Schneider was 11th after completing the first run in 52.42.

"In the first run I had too much respect for the course, but then I saw the others were very much faster than me," she said. "When I started the second run, I thought if I could lose that much time on the first, I could make it up, too. I think this was one of the best races of my career. But you shouldn't forget the Austrians weren't here."

The top three finishers agreed to donate their prize money to a foundation being set up in Maier's name. Schneider won \$8,300, Wiberg \$4,150 and Compagnoni \$1,450.

It was the 29-year-old Schneider's fifth slalom victory this season in eight races. She has finished second twice.

"It's usually said that those who do well in the World Cup should do well in the Olympics, but it's very different," she said. "The Olympics is like starting over again."

Roberta Serra of Italy, better known for her risk-taking than her successes, was the surprise leader after the first leg with a time of 50.49 on the 497-meter Neveros course. But she fell 10 seconds into her second run and was eliminated.

## U.S. Skater's Brother Charged With Stabbing Father to Death

The Associated Press

**SHEFFIELD LAKE, Ohio** — Elizabeth Punsalan, an ice dancer with the U.S. team preparing for the Olympics amid the controversy involving its figure skating champion, Tonya Harding, was to fly to Norway on Sunday two days after her father was stabbed to death and her brother charged with murder.

Ernesto Punsalan, 57, was found with two stab wounds in his chest, the police chief, Thomas Schmidt, said Saturday.

Ricardo Punsalan, 20, was held on a charge of aggravated murder and was scheduled to be arraigned Monday. Police said the stabbing occurred Friday night in the Punsalan home in Lorain, 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of Cleveland.

Elizabeth Punsalan said she will compete in the Olympics at the urging of her family.

"My father was proud of my skating achievements and would have wanted me to go on to Lillehammer," the skater said. "I will try to skate my very best there in his memory."

She told Cleveland television station WEWS that she thought her brother had a violent reaction to a new medication.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer reported in its Sunday edition that the attack occurred a few hours after Ricardo Punsalan was released from Hope Center, the psychiatric unit of St. Joseph Hospital and Health Center in Lorain.

A spokesman for St. Joseph said state law prohibited him from discussing whether Ricardo Punsalan had been a patient at Hope Center.

Ernesto Punsalan Jr., the doctor's eldest son, said the family was not prepared to discuss his brother's medical history. "Maybe in a few days," he said. "But not now."

Ernesto Punsalan, a surgeon, apparently was asleep when he was stabbed, Schmidt said.

Schmidt announced death on arrival at St. Joseph Hospital and Health Center in Lorain. He practiced as a surgeon at Elyria Memorial Hospital Regional Medical Center.

Ricardo Punsalan told officers at the scene that he had stabbed his father, Schmidt said. A kitchen knife believed to be the weapon was recovered.

Schmidt would not comment on the motive, but said there was not a fight. He declined to comment on whether there had been a history of problems or violence in the family, and would not say whether drugs or alcohol were involved.

Theresa Punsalan, 59, the doctor's wife, and their son, Robert, whose age was unavailable, were in the house at the time of the stabbing. They were not injured, Schmidt said.

Elizabeth Punsalan, 23, and her husband, Jerod Swallow, 27, were scheduled to skate Friday night in Boston at an exhibition with Nancy Kerrigan, but their performance was canceled.

Punsalan and Swallow will represent the United States in the ice dancing competition at Lillehammer.

The couple won the ice dancing competition at the U.S. Figure Skating Championships in Detroit on Jan. 7 after the withdrawal of defending champions Roca and Gornia Sar.

The U.S. Olympic Committee said Punsalan and Swallow were due to arrive in Oslo with the rest of the ice dancers and pairs figure skaters on Sunday.

The USOC sent condolences to Punsalan, Swallow and their families, and said the death was felt more deeply because of the work the skaters had done with committee staff members in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

"It goes without saying that a tragedy that impacts any Olympic athlete saddens the Olympic family tremendously," said a USOC spokesman, Mike Moran, who is in Norway for the Winter Games.

"But in the case of Liz Punsalan, it is especially heart-rending because of what she personally and with her husband gave back to their sport and the Olympic movement."

Figure skating has four disciplines: men's singles, ladies singles, pairs and ice dancing.

Punsalan and Swallow, who live in Pontiac, Michigan, are two-time U.S. Ice Dance Champions for 1991 and 1994. They were married in September.



Punsalan and Swallow said they still planned to go to Lillehammer.

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## SIDELINES

### Czechs Win Pre-Games Hockey Title

**STOCKHOLM (AP)** — Linemates Petr Hrbek and Richard Zedlitzka combined for six points as the Czech Republic beat Canada, 5-1, Sunday to win the pre-Olympic Sweden Hockey Games with a 3-0 record.

It was the first victory by the Czechs in the annual tournament and established them as one of the favorites for the gold in the Olympic tournament starting next week in Lillehammer, Norway.

Canada finished second while defending champion Sweden, which edged Russia, 3-2, on a late goal by Peter Forsberg, was third. All three teams finished with 1-2 records.

### For the Record

**Kotashan, the French-bred turf specialist** which won the most money and Grade I stakes in North America in 1993, capped his year by beating Lure for the Eclipse award as horse of the year.

**Leonid Voloshin of Russia** set a world indoor record in the triple jump with a leap of 17.77 meters (58 feet, 3/4 inches) in Grenoble, France, that broke the mark of 17.76 set by Mike Conley of the United States on Feb. 27, 1987, in New York.

**Sean Elliott** was traded to Houston for Robert Horry, Matt Bullard and two second-round NBA draft choices; Elliott had struggled since being traded from San Antonio to Detroit for Dennis Rodman prior to this season.

**Andy Norman**, the British Athletic Federation's promotions director, faces disciplinary procedures because of allegations linking him to the suicide of the journalist and coach, Cliff Temple, the federation said.

**Argentina's Formula One Grand Prix** will go ahead on Oct. 16 at the racing circuit in Buenos Aires, the International Automobile Federation said.

**Chris Eubank** of England won a close but unanimous decision over Graciano Rocchigiani of Germany to retain his WBA supermiddleweight title in Berlin.

**Leo Gimenez of Venezuela** retained his WBA junior flyweight title when he fought against Juan Torres of Panama was stopped in the seventh round in Panama City.

### Quotable

• Marylin Schwartz of the Dallas Morning News, after the Cowboys' quarterback, Troy Aikman, took a commercial flight from Atlanta to Dallas: "People left him alone for the most part, although an enormous amount of coach travelers tried to use the first-class bathroom."

## Nissan GTS Wins 24-Hour Daytona

The Associated Press

**DAYTONA BEACH, Florida** — The new built-for-racing World Sports Cars were soundly beaten Sunday in the season-opening Rolex 24 Hours, a race dominated by production-based cars.

The winner in the 24-hour romp at Daytona International Speedway was a GTS-division Nissan ZK300, co-driven by Paul Gentilozzi, Scott Pruett, Butch Leitzinger and Steve Millen.

The International Motor Sports Association had hoped the race would give its new open-cockpit cars a solid sendoff as the sports car body's new glamour division, replacing the retired GT Prototypes.

But with attrition taking a toll on the eight WSCs that started in the 63-car field, the best finish by the new economical racers was ninth.

Meanwhile, the winning car fought off early challenges from another Nissan ZK300 and a Porsche 911 Turbo — a LeMans division entry — to finish 24 laps plus 2 minutes, 23.957 seconds ahead of another Porsche 911 Turbo, with Bob Wollek, a four-time Daytona winner, and Dominique Dupuy combining, with Jürgen Barth co-driving.

"The car performed flawlessly," Gentilozzi said. "I don't know if anybody's gone as many laps as we did, but I know they didn't do it this easy."

The winning car covered 707 laps — 2,516.92 miles (4,068.92 kilometers) — on the 3.56-mile road course that included two-thirds of the 2½-mile, high-banked oval and a narrow, twisting infield section.

The Nissan, which led the final 14 hours and 25 minutes, averaged 104.8 miles per hour.

The fastest of the Porsches, a turbocharged GT1, was gone following a chase through the darkness. The car, shared by five-time Daytona winner Hurley Haywood, former Indy 500 winner Danny Sullivan and Hans Stuck and Walter Röhrl, led several times before succumbing during the 17th hour after a fan belt broke.

He had to drive the entire length of the track without a cooling fan before pitting, fatally damaging the engine.

Tristão's mother, a prostitute who has borne numerous illegitimate children, also rebuffs Isabel's efforts to befriend her. Their respective worlds — Isabel's world of money and ease, Tristão's world of poverty and despair — are mechanically contrasted and compared. When the lovers try to start a new life on their own, they are pursued by thugs hired by Isabel's father. Fearful that Tristão will be killed, Isabel appears to relent: She bids her lover goodbye and enrolls in college.

It's not long, however, before Tristão resurfaces in her life, and the couple are soon on the run again, this time fleeing to the distant reaches of provincial Brazil. There, they have a series of harrowing adventures: a fruitless search

## BRAZIL

By John Updike. 260 pages. \$23. Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

A DECADE and a half ago, in "The Coup," John Updike tried to stretch the bounds of his fictional territory by abandoning the American suburbs for the wilds of Africa. In conjuring up the imaginary kingdom of Kush and its impetuous leader Colonel Elilelow, he created a novel that aspired to be both a Nabokovian comedy of manners and a wickedly satirical exploration of cultural myths. A similar leap of imagination seems intended in his latest novel, "Brazil," set in a mythical version of South America.

The result this time, however, is a decidedly unhappy one. Couched as a retelling of the Tristan and Isolde legend, "Brazil" begins as an arch fairy tale and ends as a modern-day soap opera full of racial and sexual clichés. It does for racial undertones what Updike's better portraits of women in "The Witches of Eastwick" and "S" did for communalism between the sexes.

In Updike's telling, Tristan is Tristão, a 19-year-old black street kid, who believes in the magical workings of fate. Isolde is Isabel, a spoiled upper-class white girl, who rebels against her family's code of privilege. The two teenagers meet on the beach in Rio during the 1960s and instantly fall in love.

In typical Romeo and Juliet fashion, their families denounce the romance. Isabel's wealthy uncle declares the affair beyond the bounds "even of our permissive age, in this all-too-progressive society."

Tristão's mother, a prostitute who has borne numerous illegitimate children, also rebuffs Isabel's efforts to befriend her. Their respective worlds — Isabel's world of money and ease, Tristão's world of poverty and despair — are mechanically contrasted and compared. When the lovers try to start a new life on their own, they are pursued by thugs hired by Isabel's father. Fearful that Tristão will be killed, Isabel appears to relent: She bids her lover goodbye and enrolls in college.

It's not long, however, before Tristão resurfaces in her life, and the couple are soon on the run again, this time fleeing to the distant reaches of provincial Brazil. There, they have a series of harrowing adventures: a fruitless search

for gold in a small mining community, illness and near starvation in the bug-infested rain forests, frightening encounters with murderous Indians and greedy bandits.

Through there are occasional passages that sparkle with Updike's patented gift for the lyrical metaphor, his descriptions of Tristão and Isabel's adventures often feel forced and contrived. Fictional lessons are shoehorned into the narrative, and paragraphs are packed full of undigested information that appears to have been taken from the books Updike says he used as research: "Rebellion in the Backlands," by Euclides da Cunha; "Tristes Tropiques," by Claude Lévi-Strauss; "Through the Brazilian Wilderness," by Theodore Roosevelt; "The Masters and the Slaves," by Gilberto Freyre; "Brazil," by Elizabeth Bishop and the editors of Life, and two guidebooks to the country.

In his narrative, Updike also notes that he took the tone of "Brazil" from Joseph Bédier's "Romance of Tristan and Isolde" and "courage and local color from truly Brazilian fiction" of writers like Clarice Lispector, Rubem Fonseca, Jorge Amado and Nêhda Pifano.

Perhaps this heavy reliance on source material for both inspiration and mood accounts for the oddly stilted language of this novel. Sometimes the characters sound like immigrants speaking a second language: "My family want to part us."

Sometimes, they sound like bad actors speaking dialogue from a bad movie: "I am color-blind, like our constitution, in tune with the national temperament we inherited from the grand-spirited sugar planters."

Sometimes, they sound like exiles from a cheap romance novel: "I crave a world in which only you exist, all around me, like the air I am constantly eating."

To make matters even worse, the characters are defined almost entirely in terms of the color of their skins. Isabel is repeatedly described as the "pale rich girl," "this platinum girl," the "shining white girl." Tristão, on his part, is referred to by other characters as a "black slave," and a "black buck."

The dynamic in Isabel and Tristão's relationship is similarly defined in terms of color and race, as is

the reaction of others to their romance. Later in the book, when the two of them magically exchange colors through the sorcery of a shaman, racial stereotypes proliferate further, and with even less sensitivity or insight than in the ridiculous frat house movie "Soul Man."

Tristão develops "the careless flammability of a white voice, which expects to be listened to" and "that confident thin-lipped way of white men." As for Isabel, she discovers a "new self" as a black woman. "A fresh edge."

Such descriptions turn Isabel and Tristão into flimsy racial caricatures, and make it impossible for us to sympathize with them, or with the ugly, repellent novel they inhabit.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Gottfried Forck, formerly head of the Protestant church in the eastern German state of Brandenburg, is reading "Wege aus der Not: Der Druide Welf" by Klaus M. Leisinger.

"It is important for people in the developed countries to know more about the problems of the developing world and how we can help them to create a better environment."

(Michael Kallenbach, IHT)

## BRIDGE

of the American Contract Bridge League.

North-South followed a normal route to three no-trump, and a club was led to the ace. Another club went to the king, and the three was returned to suggest some hope of regaining the lead in the low-ranking diamond suit. East rose to the occasion by discarding her diamond ace, insuring the defeat of the contract.

Diamonds could now be established without letting West gain the lead and defeat the contract with two club winners. If East had not removed her diamond ace, South would have been able to lead that suit twice from the dummy and make his game.

This dramatic discard of a high honor to create an entry to partner's hand is termed the Emperor's Coup. The play is said to have been

made by Emperor Bao Dai of Annam, but the evidence is slim. Perhaps it should be renamed the President's Coup.

NORTH (D)			
♠ A K J	♥ A K 4 3 2	♦ 7 5 3	♣ Q 8 7
WEST			
♠ 8 7 4 2	♥ Q	♦ Q 10 6 5 4 3	♣ K 9 6 4 3
EAST			
♠ 6 5 3	♥ J 10 8 7 5	♦ A 8 5	♣ A 2
♠ Q 10 9	♥ 9 6	♦ K 9 4 1	♣ J 10 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North 10, East 3 N.T., South 2 N.T., West 3 N.T. Pass.



# Very Joseph: Totally Cool Shopping

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — He is known, like a sports hero or a rock star, by his first name: Joseph. The word has even entered the language of style. "Very Joseph" describes to fashion's cognoscenti an airy space, cool in both senses of the word. It will be filled with graphic modern clothes, mostly in black and white like the wardrobe of the impish man himself.

Joseph Ettedgui — to give him the name he inherited from his Moroccan-French parents — came to London 27 years ago, went into hairdressing, offered his clients a few clothes (inevitably in black and white) and from there built an empire of style.

You only have to peek into the tiny café in the flagship store Joseph opened three months ago on the Avenue Montaigne, to



Joseph Ettedgui: A fondness for black and white.

**Tastemakers**  
An occasional series about people for whom style is a way of life.

know that you are at modern fashion's pulse beat. The people who sit there — designer Michel Klein uses it as his canteen — look like they walked out of his stylish (black and white) catalogue. Would anyone dare to walk into the store in a shocking pink jacket or the wrong red shoes?

"It is not at all like that — I want a background of black and white but I love to see red in the middle of it," says Joseph, to refute accusations that his style focus encourages fashion fascism. "I like to mix the sublime and the cheap, to put drill with cashmere. But to do a shop, discipline is very important."

You find the 11 Joseph stores in Paris, London and New York, plus Cannes, in the south of France. The style he pioneered has spread like ectoplasm across the fashion universe — all large plate glass windows revealing neatly folded clothes against matt-gray walls and gleaming floors.

It is hard to separate the reality of Joseph's achievement as tastemaker and style-setter from the myth. He contributes to the legendary accounts of his pursuit of retail perfection by telling a story about himself: When Donna Karan asked him to lunch in the London store Harvey Nichols (where he designed the café) Joseph dedicated the morning to rearranging the stock in his shop, changing the music tapes, freshening up the flowers and "taking away the clothes I didn't think Donna would like." She greeted him by telling him she adored his shop — which she had visited the day before.

Joseph's exceptional place in the fashion world comes from keeping one eye on emerging talent and the other on customer needs. The designers he has picked up at their modest beginnings include Kenzo, whom he made a fashion star in London in the 1970s — and Azzedine Alaïa, whose talent he nurtures with fanatical loyalty.

"I love to work with people who give me all the ingredients," says Joseph, who finds it easiest to buy from designers he knows personally. He describes the rare moments of parting company (he recently fell out with Kenzo's organization) as "like a divorce."

At 55, Joseph continues to add to his

designer family, bringing in Helmut Lang, Ann Demeulemeester and Martin Margiela, just as he once supported the avant-garde Japanese designers after a visit to Tokyo in the early 1980s, which he describes as a seminal moment.

"It was the architecture — and seeing how far they went to make a statement of the clothes with the shop fittings," he says. "I learned to respect the work of the Japanese designers, how conscientious they were — even a bit too serious. It also made me realize how pure was black. I started wearing it because I am quite shy and I disappeared in black. Then in Europe, black became very fashionable and even a

Corbusier black chair became a monster because there were so many rip-offs. So I immediately decided to wear white!"

The Avenue Montaigne store ("my hidden dream") and the London flagship on Fulham Road are lofty temples to designer clothes. But Joseph's strength lies also in the collections of simple knitwear and clothing designed to respond to his clients' needs.

"So many people pay attention to the big labels and what is going to impress, but the bread and butter is a cheap let-down," he says. "I give much more attention to the gray flannel trousers, the plain sweater and the good raincoat that people wear all the time and I display them with the same respect as the designer clothes."

Ah, the display! Somehow Joseph has succeeded in creating in the chilly world of modern retailing stores with a soul. It may be just the bowl of white tulips in a glass vase with crystal-clear water that you know a Joseph's assistant must change twice a day. Or the eclectic and stylish objects: Horst's classic fashion photographs sleekly framed; a splash of paint-box color for the home wares that have been part of the stock since Joseph opened Pour la Maison in London in 1985. He says that he and his wife Isabel have a horror of minimalist fashion stores without a human touch.

Joseph's critics accuse him of elevating ordinary things — stone-washed silk shirts or clay-gray knits — to fancy status with fancier prices. Enshrining objects you might find elsewhere if you had the time and taste is often the point. But in a business known for bitchy rivalry, Joseph's visitors' book (another at-home touch) contains generous comments from competing retailers who stopped by to check out the store.

By the time they have absorbed his latest ideas, he will probably have moved on. There is a restless changing round of stock and even decor — one London shop went from high tech to new brutalism in six months. Joseph's earliest memories as a child in Casablanca are of his grandmother, "an extraordinary eccentric," pushing furniture from room to room across the speckled marble floor with its mosaic border.

Joseph's father was a furnishings retailer, and quirky echoes of Morocco come in whimsical furniture displayed like art objects in the Paris store.

"I remember going into Dean and DeLuca (the Manhattan deli) and seeing the eyes of people shining when they saw lettuce or cheese and chocolate cake," says Joseph. "In my shops, I want to get that look back."

## LANGUAGE

### On the Horns of a Dilemma

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Toward the end of "Meet the Press," where I occasionally come on to shoot the wounded, we were discussing Whitewatergate. David Broder of The Washington Post took issue with my suspicions of heavy financial scandal ahead. "If you told me that Bill Clinton was very horny or very ambitious," Broder opined over the NBC network, "I would have no trouble believing it. If you told me that he was money-hungry and was cutting corners for money, I'd say that doesn't sound like the Bill Clinton I know."

When the show ended, the Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter and columnist looked around and innocently asked: "Can you use a word like *horny* on television?" The only answer was yes, because he already had. But has *horny* crossed the line from slang to colloquialism, from mild vulgarity to acceptable informal usage?

First, to the roots. *Horn* can be traced to the Latin *cornu*. The proto-Germanic *horna* bloomed in Old English, in "Beowulf," around the year 125. The original meaning referred to the hard protuberances or creases like the surly, a bestial being combining a goat (misdeeds vilified as a lecherous beast) and a human. The poet James Russell Lowell, extolling the virtues of hard work, wrote in 1843: "Blessed are the horny hands of toil!" Hard-working fishermen today prize as bait the North American *hornhead* chub.

Now to the point. A horn is hard; it is shaft-shaped; since the 15th century, it has been used as a symbol for the male's erect sex organ. "No horn could be stiffer," John Cleland wrote in "Fanny Hill" in 1749; earlier, Shakespeare used the term *horn-meat* in "Much Ado About Nothing" and other plays to mean both "lecherous" and "unyielding." The nose "horn" of the rhinoceros has long been believed to possess aphrodisiac qualities, which led to the endangerment of the species.

"Hornie" is an 18th-century Scottish term for "devil," reports Alan Richter, author of the 1993 Dictionary of Sexual Slang, "which itself is another old term for penis, dating back to Boccaccio. Robert Burns refers to *dating hornie*, meaning the devil, and *old hornie* is also a 19th-century term for penis. But plain old *horny*, meaning 'sexually aroused,' only makes its debut at the end of the 19th century, originally applied exclusively to males." Henry Miller, in his 1949 "Sexus," turned it into an equal-opportunity word with "Her thick, gurgling voice saying [raucously bit deleted] I'm horny."

That brings us to today: Do we use *horny* in everyday speech, along with its Scottish synonym *ramble*, to mean "sexually aroused"? Yes, it's common usage, and it has lost most of its taboo.

Next question: Should we use the term in family newspapers or on television talk shows? In my opinion, no; common usage is not necessarily good usage, and *horny* has not lost all its taboo. My colleague Broder caught himself, and asked about it. What is natural in dramatic dialogue can be jarring in more formal discourse.

Instead of "if you told me he was horny," try "if you told me he played around a lot." (In formal newspaper writing, of course, you could not use *play around*,

except in a quotation; you would have to use terms like *promiscuous* or the fuzziest, less judgmental *sexually active*, or, if referring to a specific state, *sexually aroused*.)

Relatedly, the word *penis* appeared a few paragraphs back, and it did not bother you. That standard English word has been thrust into everyday speech by the trials of John and Patricia Robbitt. "Her crime," the New York Times editorialist wrote, "serves as permission to say a bald anatomical word in newscasts that Howard Stern only recently appropriated for talk radio." The Stern didn't need to use the word, but *penis* was used in the paper 12 times in the opening weeks of the year, compared with no uses in the same period last year.

Once more into the breach, dear friends. Because I cannot be sure that this piece appearing here in the goddamn is going to make it through the shrikes, grouches, hoo-boys, and fat-tits that are part of "the editing process," I might as well go all the way. Here comes more than you need to know about the part of the body that during novelists used to refer to as "his manhood."

The word *penis*, according to the Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology, is from the Latin *penis* for "tail" and is cognate with the Greek *peos* and Sanskrit *peasa*, from the Indo-European *peo-s-pas*.

*Penis* surfaced two years ago in our living rooms in the Clarence Thomas hearings during Anita Hill's testimony, which also necessitated exhaustive etymological research into the slang synonym *clitoris* in this space. The word *penis* resurfaced in Michael Jackson's videotape statement defending himself from charges of child molestation, and became part of life's daily language in the vivid coverage of Lorena Bobbitt's trial. Don't blame the messenger; the clear, standard, direct way of describing what happened was "she cut off his penis," only on second reference could it be "an act of sexual mutilation" or "her attempt to remove his manhood."

We have come a long way in a short time, thanks to television, in removing a sense of shame in using the right word. Time was, a few courageous parents would eschew all baby-talk terms and accurately identify the part to their children, only to blush furiously when their kids freely used the "clinical" word to other adults.

We've come a ways in journalism, too. In a new book, "My Times," John Corry wrote about a New York Times article on the subject of sex: "It had been decided that my story could remain as it was except for one word. That was *penis*. *Vagina* was acceptable, but *penis* had to be replaced by 'male sex organ.'"

The times, they are a-changing! July 13, 1993, will be remembered as the day the word *penis* appeared in 30-point type in The New York Times.

Standard English has no dirty words. The word *penis* — severed or reattached, flaccid or erect — is as innocent, and as usable in polite company, as the *hornhead* chub.

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## WEATHER

Europe					Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.				
	Today	High	Low	Temp		Today	High	Low	Temp
Algeria	14/57	64/65	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	64/65	54	17/62
Amsterdam	5/41	3/37	2	6/43	3/37	5/41	3/37	2	6/43
Antwerp	9/48	1/34	2	7/44	1/31	9/48	1/34	2	7/44
Athens	13/55	6/46	54	14/57	7/44	13/55	6/46	54	14/57
Batavia	12/53	6/43	54	11/53	5/41	12/53	6/43	54	11/53
Belgrade	6/43	2/23	1	5/41	2/23	6/43	2/23	1	5/41
Berlin	4/39	1/34	2	5/41	1/31	4/39	1/34	2	5/41
Bombay	4/39	1/34	2	5/41	1/31	4/39	1/34	2	5/41
Buenos Aires	3/27	1/23	2	4/23	2/23	3/27	1/23	2	4/23
Calcutta	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Canton	6/43	2/23	1	5/41	2/23	6/43	2/23	1	5/41
Chennai	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Colombo	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Dubai	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Edinburgh	7/44	3/27	2	6/43	3/27	7/44	3/27	2	6/43
Frankfurt	9/48	1/34	2	7/44	1/31	9/48	1/34	2	7/44
Geneva	3/27	1/23	2	4/23	2/23	3/27	1/23	2	4/23
Hong Kong	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
London	13/55	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	13/55	6/46	54	17/62
Los Angeles	22/71	14/57	54	22/71	14/57	22/71	14/57	54	22/71
Madrid	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Mumbai	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
New York	7/44	3/27	2	7/44	3/27	7/44	3/27	2	7/44
Osaka	12/53	6/43	54	11/53	5/41	12/53	6/43	54	11/53
Paris	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Perth	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Rangoon	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
San Francisco	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Singapore	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Sydney	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Taipei	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Tokyo	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Yokohama	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62

Asia					Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.				
	Today	High	Low	Temp		Today	High	Low	Temp
Bangkok	12/53	1/34	2	3/27	1/31	12/53	1/34	2	3/27
Bombay	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Calcutta	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Chennai	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Colombo	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Dubai	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Edinburgh	7/44	3/27	2	6/43	3/27	7/44	3/27	2	6/43
Frankfurt	9/48	1/34	2	7/44	1/31	9/48	1/34	2	7/44
Geneva	3/27	1/23	2	4/23	2/23	3/27	1/23	2	4/23
Hong Kong	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
London	13/55	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	13/55	6/46	54	17/62
Los Angeles	22/71	14/57	54	22/71	14/57	22/71	14/57	54	22/71
Madrid	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Mumbai	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
New York	7/44	3/27	2	7/44	3/27	7/44	3/27	2	7/44
Osaka	12/53	6/43	54	11/53	5/41	12/53	6/43	54	11/53
Paris	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Perth	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Rangoon	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
San Francisco	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Singapore	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Sydney	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Taipei	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Tokyo	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62
Yokohama	14/57	6/46	54	17/62	81/69	14/57	6/46	54	17/62

ACROSS		21 Knock out of kilter
1 Wealthy person advantage of "The _____" Forayse _____	22 Illuminated	43 Sleep of sleep
3 Likeness	44 Terminator	45 Breathe up there
5 Kind of stick	23 Chief of state	46 Strip of Greece
6 Sheriff Tupper of "Murder, He Writes"	24 Wakens	47 Sectors of challenge
7 Social hangout	25 Batters	48 Show right
8 Sea swallow	26 Batters	49 Weird
9 Home turnover		

**Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 4:**

HOT	W	I	R	E	D	S	H	I	N	E	R		S	H	I	N	E	R
B	R	A	C	A	D	O	P	A	V	E		P	A	V	A	N	E	
S	U	N	D	A	N	G	E	S				S	U	N	D	A	N	G
S	U	N	T	R	I	S	T	S				S	U	N	T	R	I	S
L	O	I	S		E	R	I	E				L	O	I	S		E	R
F	E	S	T	C	A	S	E	S				F	E	S	T	C	A	S
			A	R	G									A	R	G		
S	U	R	R	E	L		L	O	V	E	S		S	U	R	R	E	L
C	L	E	M	E	N	T						C	L	E	M	E	N	
A	T	L	A	S			C	A	M	P	A		A	T	L	A	S	
A	M	O	N				O	R	A			L	O	R	E			
A	M	O	N				D	O	C	I	L	E	S					
A	D	A	S	S			A	T	T	I	T		A	D	A	S	S	
E	D	A	S	E	S		P	R	E	V	A	L	E	S				
T	E	E	S	E	S		S	E	S	A	M	E	S					